THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XI. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1878. NUMBER 8.

Home Song.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Stay, stay at home, my heart and rest;
Home-keeping hearts are happiest,
For those that wander they know not where
Are full of trouble and full of care;
To stay at home is best.

Weary and homesick and distressed
They wander east they wander west,
And are baffled and beaten and blown about
By the winds of the wilderness of doubt;
To stay at home is best.

Then stay at home, my heart, and rest;
The bird is safest in its nest;
O'er all that flutter their wings and fly
A hawk is hovering in the sky;
To stay at home is best.

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Mrs. Lofty and I.

Mrs. Lofty keeps a carriage,
So do I;
She has dapple-grays to draw it,
None have I;
She's no prouder with her coachman
Than am I,
With my blue-eyed laughing baby,
Trundling by.
I hide his face lest she should see
The cherub boy and envy me.

Her fine husband has white fingers,
Mine has not;
He could give his bride a palace—
Mine, a cot.
Hers comes home beneath the star-light—
He'er careses she;
Mine comes in the purple twilight,
Kisses me,
And prays that He who turns life's sands
Will hold his loved ones in His hands.

Mrs. Lofty has her jewels,
So have I;
She wears hers upon her bosom,
Inside I;
She will leave hers at death's portal,
By-and-by;
I shall bear my treasure with me
When I die,
For I have love, and she has gold—
She counts her wealth—mine can't be told.

She has those who love her—station,
None have I;
But I've one true heart beside me—
Glad am I.
I'd not change it for a kingdom,
No, not I;
God will weigh it in His balance,
By-and-by,
And then the difference He'll define
'Twixt Mrs. Lofty's wealth and mine.

LOVE AND FROST.

There was beauty enough to be found in Mataska valley, what with the river and the lake and the forest-crowned hills, at least in summer time; and even the dry, cold rigor of a Minnesota winter could not take it all away. Nevertheless, there was nothing else there half so beautiful as Norna Ericson.

Her withered, old Norwegian father had settled himself on a good-enough piece of land, away up above the head of the lake, miles away from Mataska village, and no one could say he had so much as one friend more, at the end of a five-years' residence, than the day the first timber was cut for his house.

A thoroughgoing miser was old Jan, and his crusty selfishness included not only his earthly goods, and the gift or use thereof, and his own not very desirable company, but also his one jewel of a daughter.

Rarely was Norna seen in the village; almost never at all at any merry-making of the neighborly country folk; and old Jan seemed to take an ogreish sort of pleasure in preventing her from entertaining visitors—young men especially—at his own house.

And so, the more Norna's beauty grew and became known among them, the more unpopular was old Jan Ericson among the free-hearted settlers of the Mataska valley.

And yet there were those who had succeeded in breaking through or climbing over the odd old miser's wall of reserve.

John Pinner had done it, by his father's advice; for Judge Pinner was Jan Ericson's lawyer, and he had more than once hinted to his son and heir that Norna had other and more solid attractions than her beauty.

If, therefore, any fair occasion offered to send a message to the Ericson farm, John Pinner had been generally quite ready to oblige his father by carrying it, and more than once he had even ventured on a brief call without any special errand.

As for Paul Wood, on the other hand, either he had not sufficient cunning to invent errands, or his pride forbade any subterfuge, for he had positively and openly braved, more than once, even the harsh discourtesy of old Jan, in his uninvited, unabashed intrusions.

If Paul did not pretend to vie with John Pinner in dress, wealth or apparent prospects, he was certainly a fine, manly specimen of a young Western farmer, and his dark curls and almost swarthy features wore a pleasant contrast to even the ripe blonde Norse loveliness of Norna herself.

One bit of strategy it seemed that Paul had stooped to, for more than once Norna had been surprised that he had been "out a-hunting in that neighborhood" on the very days which old Jan had chosen for a bit of teaming on the farthest edge of his possessions, or a trip to the store at the village.

Nobody ever knows how such things come to be common property; but, somehow or other, Judge Pinner and his son were made aware that they had reasons for distrusting Paul Wood, and he had been made to feel the fact very sensibly, more than once.

There had been an added bitterness the past autumn, in the fact that John Pinner's nomination to the State legislature had only resulted in showing the folly of the Mataska valley people, for the stupid fellows had known no more than to choose Paul Wood instead; and even Norna Ericson had said she was glad of it.

There came a day, however, in the early winter, when Paul would have given his political honors and his best horse, perhaps even his farm to boot, to have known why it was that Norna suddenly became as distant and repelling as old Jan himself.

Not a word would she vouchsafe him, though he met her a full half-mile from the house, and walked to the very door by her side.

He did not give the matter up, even then, half so much for the volly of bitter abuse with which the old miser greeted him, as for the icy look of indifference with which Norna marched straight on into the house, and closed the door.

There was really very little "give up" in Paul's composition; but he met John Pinner, before he had left the farm a mile behind him, and there was a look on John's face that suggested a good many ugly thoughts to the sore heart of the discomfited youth.

The next day and the next, and, in fact, a good many days after that, were decidedly unfavorable to courting of any sort.

It was weather to have "bred a coolness" in a blast furnace. First, there came a driving northerly storm bringing untold freights of drifting snow from the Arctic regions, till all the country was buried under a genuine "Minnesota blanket." No roads, no paths—no use in trying to make any, almost.

And then there followed a cold snap, that utterly exhausted the expressive powers of the thermometers. The only way to get the mercury low enough was to hang it down a well. Thirty, thirty-five, and some said forty degrees below zero—only, when people are half frozen, they are apt to exaggerate.

Anyhow, there were terrible stories of suffering, here and there, and nobody cared to stir far from home "until the frost should let go its hold a little."

"John," said the careful judge, on the third day, when the abating storm began to let in the frost—"John, don't you think you'd better go and take a look at the Ericsons? I don't believe the old man was ready for this."

"What! You ain't in earnest?" exclaimed that ardent lover. "Ten miles through these drifts! Do you want me to bury myself?"

"Well, maybe you're right; but I wouldn't wait too long. They'll be breaking out the roads in a day or so," replied the judge.

But more than "a day or so" went by before the Mataska people cared to attempt a good deal in the way of road-making, and in the meantime the Ericsons "had not been ready for this."

With endless supplies of timber-land close by—that is, within a mile or so, and generally fine winter weather to haul in what he might want, old Jan could never see the policy of making up much of a wood-pile.

Besides, a huge provision for warmth, such as his neighbors made, offended Jan's keen sense of economy. They would surely waste what they had so much of.

When, however, the old man saw the storm beginning, the even unusually bare condition of his pile of chips struck him with a sudden dismay, and he at once started for the forest with a yoke of oxen.

It was a rash thing to do, for a man of his age; but he had counted on his thorough Scandinavian toughness to carry him through. And so it did; for at supper-time he fought his way to the house again, through the heaping drifts and the blinding rush of the storm; but he came alone, for his team and their load were hopelessly stalled and snowed under.

There was fuel enough on hand for that night, with economy, and old Jan cheered Norna with the promise of what he would do on the morrow. And Norna tried to be cheerful; but the howling, dismal tempest without was only too well in keeping with the dismal state of her own infernal feelings and thoughts.

The night went by and the morning came, and the storm still raged; but old Jan Erieson did not go out to cut wood.

He did not even leave his bed, for exposure and cold and over-exertion had done their work on his rheumatic old limbs, and imprisoned him only too effectually.

Poor Norna's heart sank within her, for she knew that such attacks were apt to be tediously long, and even food might fail her, as well as the means of cooking it.

She was a brave girl, and she made out to go to the barn and the stables that day, so that the stock did not suffer; but the few fence-rails and old pieces of timber she was able to bring in enabled her to make but a poor defense against the fast increasing cold.

Moreover, old Jan was chilly, and fretted and complained of the absence of the grand old fires he had been used to in his youth, among the distant hills of Norway.

That was a terrible day for Norna, and when another morning dawned, she looked out upon the white and more than Arctic desolation around the house, with a feeling near akin to despair.

Still, with true courage, the Beauty of Mataska faced her troubles, waded through the drifts, fed carefully her one feeble fire, attended to the querulous demands of unreasonable old Jan, and wondered, now and then, if the people at the village would ever dream of sending out to look after them.

Then there followed another long, dark, miserable night, and Norna could not get a wink of sleep till toward morning, for thinking of what might come.

She did not even rise at once when the tardy light began to come through the thickly frosted panes of her window. Why should she, when she had nothing to make a fire with?

"Would it not be better to burn the furniture than to freeze? She could make a cup of coffee, at least, with the kitchen chairs."

Just then she heard a slight sound in the adjoining room, and wondered if her father could be stirring.

It was an effort even to rise and dress in that stinging cold; but Norna was brave, and in a few minutes more she was ready to face the labors and perils of the day.

Her heart was heavy enough when she laid her hand on the kitchen-door; but when she opened it she fairly started back in astonishment, for a blast of warm air, balmy with the breath of blazing pine, smote her in the face.

Not the cheerless, chill, deathly desolation she had expected was the ample kitchen, but the high-piled hearth blazed and crackled with a most unwonted prodigality of pine, oak and hickory, while heaped on either side of it were ample supplies for at least that day's consumption, whatever might be the condition of the thermometer.

Norna did not believe in miracles, but she thought of her bedridden father, about to be frozen to death but for that pile of wood, and she just sat down by the window for a good, wholesome cry before she set herself to work at getting breakfast ready.

The tea-kettle had evidently filled itself, and started for a boil on its own account, and Norna's curiosity took her at once to the door, to see what solution of the puzzle might be found outside. Not a sign of human life was there, but somebody had been at work with a shovel, for there was a very decent pathway cut as far as the barn.

Tracks, of course, here and there, but big boots are too nearly alike to tell tales to the eyes of any one less acute of vision than an Indian trailer.

Still, Norna wondered and wondered how all that wood could ever have got there.

Getting into the house was easy enough in a region where wooden latches take the place of combination locks, but, whoever the unknown benefactor had been, he must have possessed wonderful faculties for silence.

There was magic in it, and Norna called to mind the old Norse tales she had heard of good-natured demons of the forest; but, then, all that belonged to Norway, and not to Minnesota.

Later in the day, as Norna paced here and there among the drifts, she got one hint, at least, for those broad though deep dents in the surface of the snow-drifts could only have been made by snow-shoes.

When she finally found her way to the stables, Norna saw that her work there had all been done for her, and a good deal more, and that even an old wood-sleigh had been dug out of the snow, as if in anticipation of future use.

Inside the house the "food question" was fast becoming an important one, so closely had the narrow and stinting policy of old Jan permitted the current supply to run down; but, for all that, Norna Ericson sang all day the quaint and musical rhymes of her northern ancestry, which her mother had taught her years before.

Bitter, bitter cold it was without, but the bountiful provision of the unknown friend left little to ask for within, and the very dancing blaze itself seemed to laugh in mockery of Norna's curiosity.

The long night came again, of course, and Norna tried hard not to go to sleep, so that she might listen.

Youth and health forbade any such doings, however, and Norna woke in the morning, not to find her fire alight, but all preparation made outside, in the shape of heaps of fuel.

It was evident, moreover, that Jan Ericson's remaining ox-team had been having a night of it. Well they might be jaded and used up, for, not only had some pitiless driver forced them to help him break a road to the timber through a mile of drifts, but to haul home again a very respectable load.

All that was a later discovery of Norna's, but the first thing to greet her eyes, as she swung the door open, was the carcass of a goodly deer that hung against it, and she knew very well how much better venison-steaks are than utter starvation. They are a good deal better!

The next day and the next went by, and the terrible cold seemed to have griped everything with a hand of frozen steel.

Again and again did Norna Ericson shiver and turn pale, as she thought of what would surely have been her fate, but for her unknown helper.

Old Jan was able to sit up now, and grumble at the sad necessity of burning so much good wood, just to keep warm!

In reply to Norna's speculations as to who had sent it, however, he testily replied:

"I knowed Judge Pinner would keep an eye on us. That coffee you say was left this morning came from Jones's store at the village. I knowed it soon as I tasted it. It's what the judge always buys, and it's two cents a pound more than I want to give."

True enough, Judge Pinner had by no means forgotten his client, and at last he succeeded in stirring up John's chivalry and his own, now the roads were becoming a trifle better broken, and the mercury ventured a few points higher up in the glass.

It was with more than a little misgiving that they started, and they decided to take some of their neighbors with them, "in case they found anything bad had happened at old Jan's."

Bitter cold yet, but when the double team of Judge Pinner pulled his comfortable, closely packed sleigh in sight of Jan Ericson's homestead, the curling smoke from the chimney promptly dispelled all their fears.

"Hurrah for old Jan!" exclaimed the judge. "Jack Frost didn't catch him napping."

Great was the surprise of both and son, however, when the old man hobbled out to meet them, to be greeted with such a torrent of what seemed to be genuine gratitude for the kind attention they had shown during his illness, and all they had saved him and Norna from during the cold snap.

Just at that moment a man on snow-shoes came plodding down the road, but nobody thought much about him, and John Pinner mustered self-possession enough to answer:

"Well, of course, we were anxious about you and Norna, and we've come now to see if there's anything else we can do. How's Norna?"

"I'm pretty well, thank you," said that young lady herself, from the doorway. "Father, you should thank Mr. Pinner for the venison and the coffee."

The man on snow-shoes had half halted within hearing distance, and could not have lost a word of Jan Ericson's thanks, or the dubious protesting and yet acknowledging acceptance thereof by the Pinners.

"Is that you, Mr. Jones?" again interrupted Norna, addressing the "storekeeper," who still sat muffled up in the sleigh. "I'm glad you've come. I want you to read something for me."

"All right!" exclaimed the gallant merchant, springing out into the snow to take a large slip of brown paper from Norna's extended hand. "Where did that come from?"

"Read it—read it!" said Norna.

"Paul Wood! That's plain enough; and it's in my own handwriting. Oh, I remember, I did up a whole lot of things that day for one and another, and I put the names on 'em, so's not to git 'em mixed."

"Oh, that's it, is it?" said the beauty. "I see now. Father, John Pinner got Paul Wood to buy the coffee for him and bring it out. Mr. Pinner, how much did you pay Paul for working all night in the storm? Did you tell him not to forget about the venison and the rest? It was real good of you. 'Twas good of him, too, to give up his courting in the village all through the cold snap."

"What's that?" suddenly exclaimed the man on snow-shoes, untwisting a huge fur muffler from his head as he spoke—'what's that about courting in the village?"

John Pinner was evidently chilly, judging by the way his teeth chattered, and it was really a very cold day; but Norna Ericson's face was all in a bright warm glow.

"Paul!" she exclaimed—"Paul Wood! Come right in now! Come and warm yourself by the fire that would have been out for ever if it hadn't been for you. Father, John Pinner and the judge would have let us freeze and starve. It was Paul that saved us. Come in, Paul. Mr. Jones, you come too, and the judge and John may come if they want to."

"John," dryly remarked the storekeeper, "don't you think we'd better go home while the sleighing's good? This is Paul's day. Elected again, sure's you live!"

There was no doubt about it. Paul Wood was Norna Ericson's "elected."

A Bite.

In Chili there is an elderly farmer who is passionately fond of sport—especially fishing and hunting—and he has a son who is a chip of the old block in that as well as in other respects.

One day last summer the old gentleman left home, but before going set his boy at a job he was anxious to have done. Returning sooner than he was expected, he found that the boy was missing.

"Where's Tom?" he growled, as he entered the kitchen.

"Gone fishing," said the girl.

"Fishing! the rascal; I'll fish him when I catch him."

And away the angry old fellow went for the brook. Coming within hailing distance of his hopeful son, who was bending eagerly over the stream, the father yelled:

"Tom! you scoundrel, Tom!"

There was a deprecating movement of one hand on the part of the boy, who did not, however, turn his head. Still more angry the avenging parent came nearer and bawled out—

"I'll learn you to stay home and work when—"

"Sh! sh! sh! father," said young Isaac Walton. "I've got a bite."

The old fellow's passion perceptibly cooled at that announcement, and, lucky for the boy, the latter just then hauled up a handsome perch. This was too much for the dad, who sprang forward and helped unhook the fish, and then—

"Tom, have you got another hook?"

Victory perched on the boy's fishline.
—*Rochester (N. Y.) Sunday Herald.*

The Leech.

Recent observations on the comparative anatomy of this little animal, have made known to us that just within its mouth it is furnished with three little jaws, triangularly arranged, on each side of which are inserted a row of very minute, sharp-pointed teeth, much resembling the teeth of a saw. Each jaw has its appropriate muscular apparatus for its peculiar action, and thus is explained the constant shape of the wound observed after the application of this very useful animal.—*Annals of Chemistry.*

TOWN VERSUS COUNTRY.

Comparative Growth of Urban and Rural Population.

Scribner's Monthly for January contains an article on the comparative increase of urban and rural population in the United States; but it only gives the chief cities, leaving out the large town and village population. The Cincinnati *Commercial* has tried to supply this omission in the case of ten States, and it points out the following among the consequences of excessive urban growth:

1. Concentration of population.
2. Concentration of wealth.
3. Breaking down the great middle class.
4. The increase of the poor at a very much greater ratio than that of the population.
5. The increase of the power of realized wealth.
6. Increase of mortality and effeminacy.
7. Increase of vice and crime.
8. Physical and moral degeneracy.
9. Increasing peril to free institutions.

Accurate statistics, carefully and honestly handled, are indispensable to a full understanding of our economical, social, political, moral and educational relations. We have made a somewhat tedious scrutiny of the State of New York, and separated the entire town population from that of the purely rural, and find that the grand aggregate to have been in 1870, 2,824,986, against 1,652,317 in 1850. We have now the following:

	1870.	1850.
Total population	4,382,750	3,097,394
Urban population	2,824,986	1,652,317
Rural population	1,557,773	1,445,077
Increase of total population		1,285,365
Increase of urban population		1,172,669
Increase of rural population		112,699

Increase per cent.—Total, 43; urban, 71; rural 8.

A thorough analysis for the whole State of Massachusetts gives a rural increase during the two decades, of but seven per cent., against an urban increase of ninety-two per cent. Were all the town population of Pennsylvania gathered up, the rural increase would be found to have been about ten per cent., and the urban 120 per cent. In Illinois, a comparatively new State that was chiefly settled during the two decades, we find thirteen cities and towns of over 7,000 people in 1870 that can be compared with 1850. The aggregates are:

	1870.	1850
State population	2,539,891	851,470
Urban	448,475	66,187
Rural	2,091,416	785,283
Increase of State population		1,087,421
Increase of urban population		382,288
Increase of rural population		1,306,133

Rural, 166 per cent.; city, 579 per cent.

Were all the towns and villages of the State sifted out, the rural increase would be found to have been much less than 166 per cent. Ohio is a fair average between the old and the new States. After scanning all the townships of Ohio, and separating the village, town and city population from the grand total of the State, we have reached the following results:

	1870.	1850.
Urban population	1,000,000	480,000
Purely rural	1,655,260	1,500,329
Urban increase	520,000	108 per ct.
Rural increase	164,931	11 per ct.

The aggregates for ten of the principal northwestern States are as follows:

	1870.	1850.
Ten States	20,988,767	14,192,023
Seventy cities	5,141,925	2,198,137
Cities deduct d	15,846,842	9,993,875
Increase of population		8,796,735
Increase of urban population		2,943,768
Increase of rural population		5,852,967

Increase per cent. total population, 88½; city, 137; rural, 58.

These States are New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin and Michigan. The great lesson from these facts is that efforts to prevent the increase of vice and crime, and to mitigate the calamities of poverty in our cities, should be increased in proportion to the increase of concentration. The philosophers and philanthropists can study the problem at their leisure, and the more they study the more they will find it necessary to do in order to counteract the unfortunate results of this tendency of population.

Reckless Competition.

A couple of stationers living opposite to each other in a seaside resort on the south coast of England recently got at loggerheads. One of them, in order to draw his neighbor's customers, piled his window with shilling packets of note paper marked at elevenpence. People stared, walked in and purchased. The next morning, when the other man's shutters were taken down, the window was filled with shilling packets of note paper marked eightpence. Day by day this little game went on, one underselling the other until prices gradually dropped to sixpence, fivepence, fourpence, threepence and twopence.

By this time the town saw and enjoyed the joke; and, notwithstanding the efforts made to keep the sales down, by taking at least ten minutes to seal or tie up every purchase, the two stationers were heavy sufferers, and every man, woman and child in the town was stocked with enough note paper to last them half a lifetime. However, the fight went on, each man devoutly wishing he had stuck to his legitimate trade, and had not tried to undersell his neighbor. The following morning the "2 l." day found the opposite window with the shilling packets 1d. This was too much.

Within ten minutes an enormous placard obscured the windows of the other man, bearing in huge letters, the words: "Go to the fool opposite." But the "fool opposite" had had enough. In a few minutes the penny ticket disappeared, and in its place the old price, one shilling. In a twinkling down came the poster bearing the obnoxious words, and an exactly similar placard appeared, announcing that "the price of a shilling packet of note paper is one shilling." And thus the war of extermination ended.

The English Channel Tunnel.

Operations connected with the submarine tunnel have already been commenced on the French side of the channel, several pits having been sunk to a depth of 110 yards. At the same time the French and English committees have definitely drawn up the conditions of working for the route. The property of the tunnel is to be divided in half by the length; that is to say, each company is to possess half of the line, reckoning the distance from coast to coast at low tide. Each company will cover the expenses of its portion. The general work of excavation will be done, on the one hand, by the Great Northern of France, and on the other by the Chatham and South eastern companies, the two latter having each a direct route from London to Dover. All the materials of the French and English lines will pass through the tunnel in order to prevent unnecessary expenses and delay of transshipment, as in England and in France railway companies use each other's line, and goods can pass from one line to another without changing vans. It is understood that an arrangement will be established for a similar exchange of lines between all the English and continental railway companies when the tunnel is completed. The tunnel will belong to its founders. At the expiration of thirty years the government will be able to take possession of the tunnel upon certain conditions.—*Mining Journal.*

Millikens' Grief.

It was too bad, just after these nice rains had filled the cistern up so finely, too. It had been perfectly empty, and Mr. Millikens had just got it cleaned and fixed up in time for the welcome showers which filled it with an abundance of nice pure water. And the next morning Mr. Millikens delivered his family a touching lecture on the blessings of water, and in his beautiful and vivid imagery, he quite surpassed the Davidson fountain. And then when he stopped the car at Maple street night before last and walked rapidly to his happy home, how do you suppose he felt when his staring children met him at the gate and yelled in excited chorus:

"Oh pa, pa, pa, Mrs. Muggridgers' cat went and fell down our cistern and drowned!"

Mr. Millikens always did hate that cat of the Muggridgers'. A great brindled monster, with only one eye and the hair scalded off its tail, it had killed more little chickens in the Millikens' coops than there are rats in Iowa, and many a time and oft, she had found her way into the Millikens' cellar and filled her bloated form with cream and sirloin steaks. And Mr. Millikens could not remember the number of times he had sprained his arm and nearly threw his shoulder out of joint in hurling bricks at that cat, which would sit on the back fence, singing serenades and winking placidly at him with its lone eye, and wondering what all the racket was about. That cat had been the chairman of the anti-midnight district central committee for three years, and had attended more caucuses and called more conventions in Millikens' back yard than it had hairs on its back. It had made the summer nights a burden to Millikens all its life, and now it had drowned itself in his cistern. It was a piece of demoniacal spite work. You couldn't make Millikens believe otherwise; there was a terrible, fiendish intelligence in that cat, and its desire to torment Millikens had been greater than its love of life. Ever since Millikens had scalded the hair off its tail he had been expecting something like this.

If it had been a decent kind of a cat, he said, as he pulled off his coat, tucked his trousers in his boots and began the painful labor of emptying the cistern with a bucket, he might have stood it to get the cat out, and go on using the water; but that one-eyed, rat-tailed, hideous, screnade screecher, faugh! The disgusting thing, he would never use the cistern again; he would fill it up as soon as he got the water out, and would dig another one. Dog gone the cat, he said. He toiled manfully on, and the water grew lower with terrible slowness. He felt the bucket strike the body of the floating cat several times, but he hadn't hauled it up yet. He kept on tugging at the bucket rope till his arms ached. And his back. And his legs. And his head.

No, he snappishly told Mrs. Millikens in answer to her tenth summons, that he wasn't coming to supper till he had emptied this cistern. He didn't care if it was spoiling. What! Well, let the flies eat everything up, he didn't care; he could eat the flies, he reckoned (sarcastically), couldn't he? Hey! Well, he didn't care if it did take him a week, he was going to keep at it till it was emptied. Dog gone the cat, he wished it was Muggridger himself that was in the cistern. Blast a cat, anyhow.

How he did hate water, and splash his clothes and swear, and how the neighbor's wives hung over the front fence and talked glibly to Mrs. Millikens about the catastrophe, and how he wished they were all in with the cat. And Mrs. Muggrider came and hung over the fence and wept, and told wonderful stories of that cat's sagacity and its affection for children. "Affections for my chickens," Millikens muttered. And the women talked and jabbered, and pitied Mrs. Muggrider more than if it had been one of the children that had been drowned. Millikens toiled on, his face very hot at being made the focus of so many eyes. Dog gone the dog-gonned cat to tunnder, he said, with considerable asperity. How he did hate cats, he said.

The cistern was getting pretty low now. The sun had gone down behind the western hills, in a glory of peaceful splendor, and the ruddy tints of the dying day touched the clouds and sky with a serene, solemn beauty, almost too ethereal to hang over a world tainted with the blight of sin and one-eyed cats. The noisy prattlers at the front fence felt the hallowed influence of the hour, and Silence laid her fingers on their lips. Only Milliken's stertorous breathing and the plash, plash of the bucket broke the oppressive silence. Thank heaven, Millikens sighed, it is nearly empty.

"Mian-ow-ow-oow!"

A weird, unearthly shriek that curdled the blood in the bravest heart, and made Millikens drop bucket, rope and everything down into the cistern. He stood up and glared in speechless amazement at Muggridger's cat, perched on the back fence, which winked pleasantly at him with its lone eye, and went on calling the names of the delegates. There wasn't a damp hair on it. When Millikens could speak, he called his children and savagely demanded what they meant by telling him that lie about the cat.

"Well, pa," they said, "we thought it fell down the cistern, anyhow; but we couldn't see very well just where it did go, and maybe it only run around the box."

There was weeping and wailing in Millikens' house that night, but long after the sobbing children had found a place they could lie on without howling, the voice of Muggridger's cat was distinctly heard closing the debate, which had been unusually long and stormy, in an eloquent argument against the admission of violin strings free of duty. Millikens heard every word of it, and he pounded his pillow and flopped over to a new position.

"Dog gone that cat!" he said.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

"The City of Lions."

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, who dates his letter from Singapore, in the north-eastern part of Asia, writes: The lions of Singapore (which means "City of Lions") are not numerous. There are two gardens, one belonging to the corporation and one belonging to a Chinese merchant, both of them well worth a visit. The luxuriance of tropical growth is well illustrated, and one sees new and curious trees that would require much space for a description. Each garden has an orang outang, one of them the largest I have ever seen, and so human in appearance that my heart warmed toward him, though I kept it carefully out of his reach. There are pretty drives around and over the island, and one may now and then meet a tiger in the portion of the jungle nearest the mainland, and indulge in a discussion with him. The mainland is infested with tigers, and they occasionally swim over the channel in search of prey, which is plentiful, as the island is well peopled. The number of natives and Chinese annually eaten by tigers varies from year to year, but it is always unhappily large, and there seems no way of reducing it. The tigers only attack people on foot, and for that and other reasons (not unconnected with heat and heaviness) I shall make no pedestrian excursions to distant points.

FAMOUS SOUTHERN DUELS.

Fighting on Horseback—Prentiss and Tom Marshall—A Personal Reminiscence.

Over the signature of "B." some one sends the following letter to the New York *Sun*: The *Sun* has recently published some interesting reminiscences of noted duels in the South, but the record is by no means exhausted. A long residence in the South and West has made me familiar with the history of many of these encounters. One of the most singular, which happened at New Orleans, was fought between a gentleman recently before the public, in a suit to maintain or recover his commission and emoluments in the United States army, Capt. Schemberg, and a Mr. Chevalier. The combat took place at the race track near New Orleans, on horseback, with sabres. Schemberg's horse, a fine animal, was killed, and, I believe, suit was brought by the owner to recover damages. No other harm was done.

The duel between the great orator, Sergeant S. Prentiss, of Mississippi, and ex-Gov. Henry S. Foote, occurred near Vicksburg. A large crowd was present, and after one or two harmless shots had been exchanged, Prentiss, with his inimitable good humor, called out to some youngsters who were perched on a tree near by, "Take care, boys; the governor is firing very wild to-day." Foote was finally wounded. Prentiss was one of the coolest and bravest, as well as the most magnanimous men I ever met. He was one of the counsel for the defense in the celebrated Wilkinson and Murdaugh trial for murder in Kentucky. The case was removed to Harrodsburg on account of the prejudice against the accused at Louisville, where the killing occurred. When Prentiss arrived at the Galt House on his way to the court, some one warned him of the bitter feeling existing against his clients, remarking at the same time: "They will be hunting you, Mr. Prentiss, if they find out you are in the city." "Ah!" said he, reaching over the counter for his travelling bag and taking out a pair of pistols, which he placed in his pockets, "Well, I am a hunter myself when there is game around." No one molested him, however.

The celebrated Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, fought several duels; that with Col. James Watson Webb is familiar to most northern readers. Tom once told the writer that if Webb had not stood cross-legged and disconcerted his aim, he would have killed him; that he had meant to have another fight with him, but the colonel, unfortunately, took the pledge to Gov. Seward. Another of Tom's duels was with John Rowan, of Kentucky, a crack shot, but one of the most amiable and gentlemanly of the old "fire-eaters." Tom received a bullet in the leg, and, as Rowan, who did not wish to kill him, walked up to express his regret, Marshall, lying on the ground, exclaimed: "Mr. Rowan, you shoot a fellow and then apologize for it with more grace than any man in Kentucky."

With one of these Kentucky affairs, which occurred in 1845, I was unfortunately connected, and the course it took may illustrate the state of feeling on the subject at that time. The principals were Dr. T—— of Harrodsburg, and Counselor H——, brothers-in-law. The cause of offence was a family affair. I resided in Lexington at the time, and was induced to interfere, in the interest of peace, on behalf of Dr. T., who was a stranger to me. After several days' discussion on the part of the doctor's friends, and canvassing as well as I could the views of the other party, I found an amicable adjustment impossible, and having gone so far, there was nothing left for me but to carry a challenge. The elder brother of the doctor, himself an eminent lawyer, the brother-in-law of the latter, and even the venerable mother—the last two strict members of the church—were consulted by me, but the feeling among them all was that their relative had been grossly insulted, and must vindicate his honor in the usual manner. The meeting was appointed to take place at a retired spot in Boyle county, but was prevented by the authorities, and I remember well we had a scamper to get beyond their jurisdiction and avoid arrest.

In the meantime I received a request from a reverend gentleman, whose death I saw noticed last year, to withdraw the challenge for an accommodation which he hoped to bring about. I gladly agreed to comply provided the opposite party consented to the arrangement without prejudice to my friend; but the overture was plumply rejected by them. The meeting took place the next morning at a wild, romantic spot on Dick's river. The law officers were on the hill above us, but an old boatman and his sons, whom we were compelled to take into our confidence, and who had the Kentuckian's instinctive love of a "fair fight," kept them at bay. The weapons were the old-fashioned duelling pistols, those used by the opposite party being a pair belonging to Henry Clay. Counselor H. fell, mortally wounded, at the first fire, and, as there was but one boat to cross the river, the constables waiting for us on the side we occupied, and only kept back by a wholesome fear of our friends, the boatmen, we were compelled to wait until the wounded man had been transported across. I never saw a man suffer more mental agony than the doctor did during the time, having been informed of the result. He had not wished to kill his opponent, only to inflict a wound such as might end the affair. We both left the State, going in different directions, he to Missouri and I to Louisiana.

From what I subsequently learned of his history, this affair wrought the most singular change in the character of Dr. T——. Prior to the fight I had found him amiable, inoffensive, and averse to bloodshed, though truly brave; but afterward I heard that he was frequently engaged in desperate encounters, in one of which, I believe, he was killed. This duel created considerable excitement at the time, and the Louisville *Journal* having published an account derogatory to Dr. T——, Mr. Geo. D. Prentice, the editor, was called on to correct it, which he did.

Italian Superstitions.

The superstitions existing among the common people in Italy is thus strikingly illustrated in a Florentine letter to the Philadelphia *Telegraph:* "Mr. George P. Marsh has just returned from Rome, where he has been busy looking for an apartment for this season. His return was delayed after having found a desirable and very handsome residence by an amusing circumstance. The marchese from whom Mr. Marsh rented the apartment refused to sign the contract on Friday, that day being tabooed in this country. So the United States minister was obliged to stay another day in Rome to satisfy the scruples of this superstitious nobleman. This matter is carried to excess in Rome, where no one will light three candles or sit in a room where three candles only are lighted. Here in Florence this deep-rooted horror of certain numbers and days takes quite a comical form. In many streets and squares there is no No. 13, but 12½ has been substituted, so that the numbers run 11, 12½, 14. In this ingenious way the dread number is completely done away with. Houses bearing the unlucky 13 rarely find any Italian lodgers."

The King of Smokers.

A year or two ago there died in Rotterdam a certain Mynherr Van Klaes, to whom is certainly due the title of "The King of Smokers." To gain this distinction in the great nation of puffers must require almost superhuman powers and a love for the Indian weed that passes human understanding. But Van Klaes was ever superior to the emergency. It took no effort on his part to gain the smoky crown and wear it while he lived. He did not even die young, as we might have anticipated from his immoderate use of the weed, but both enjoyed life and smoking until after he had passed his eighty-first birthday.

During the long vista of smoking years in which he reveled in his pipe, Van Klaes consumed four tons of tobacco, well wetted down by 590,000 quarts of ale which he drank, not to mention Schiedam schnapps and other national beverages.

In Mynheer's house was a sumptuous apartment, entirely devoted to pipes and tobacco. Every variety of weed grown on the earth's surface was to be found there, in the plug, cut up or shredded; cigars, cigarettes and cigarillas were grouped about in tasteful display. But, above all, Mynheer's pipes first riveted the visitor's eye. In this choice collection every branch or variety of the pipe family had its representative; one could trace the whole evolution of the race, from the clumsy bowl and thick stem of Sir Walter Raleigh's clay to the carved meerschaum from Trebizond.

In this temple of tobacco the veteran would sit, puffing prodigious volumes of smoke from his well-filled pipe, only pausing now and then to wet his thirsty lips with a drink of ale. It is said that his last reflecting breath was borne from his lifeless body on a cloud of smoke.

A few hours before his death Van Klaes called for a notary to make his will. Puffing vigorously, and after taking a pull at his Schiedam, Mynheer gave precise directions for the performance of his obsequies. In the first place, his coffin was to be thoroughly filled with the tops, bottoms and sides of boxes that had contained his favorite cigars; then a bladder of the finest dry-cut Dutch golden leaf was to be placed at his feet. Most important of all, his favorite pipe must be laid at his side. A firm conviction that his soul was not going to dwell in those latitudes where fire is sure to be close at hand, caused Mynheer to direct his executor to place a box of matches by his side, and, with great foresight, he also desired that a flint and steel should be added, as by some unforeseen occurrence the matches might dampen before they would be wanted.

Having thus attended to his personal wants in the next world, Van Klaes desired that the smokers in the neighborhood should be invited to his funeral, each one to be presented with ten pounds of tobacco and two pipes stamped with the name and arms of Van Klaes, together with the date of the donor's demise. These guests were to be admonished to keep their pipes lighted during service and to scatter ashes on the coffin as it was being consigned to mother earth.

The poor of the vicinity who observed these instructions faithfully were to be presented on the anniversary of Mynheer's death with ten pounds of tobacco and a firkin of ale apiece. After these items were arranged to his liking Mynheer smoked his last breath, constant to the last, and certainly deserving to be immortalized as the "greatest smoker since the flood."

Genius on a Tramp.

A wonderful piano-player with a romantic history is exciting the musicians of Bridgeport. About two weeks ago a shabby tramp entered a well-known music-store on Main street, and asked for permission to use a piano for a short time. The proprietor refused at first, but afterward consented because the man's manners were much better than his clothes. The tramp sat down and played a difficult composition with great ease and brilliancy. The pity and contempt of his listeners were at once changed to admiration. Friends sprang around him, and they are trying to get him once more on his feet. His history, as told by the *Farmer*, is as follows: He belongs to a titled German family, and had for his godmother and patroness no less a personage than the Queen of Wurtemburg. He received a university education, and became a lawyer. He was at one time consul to Paris from Wurtemburg, and moved in the highest circles of the capital when Napoleon and Eugenie were on the throne. The cause of his fall from all this high estate was dissipation of the wildest kind. As a result of his wild and reckless courses, he lost his official position and standing in society, and not only squandered the income from his family estate as fast as it came to him, but, in order to raise money, sold his claim to what should be due him for twenty-seven years ahead. When he had exhausted his resources at home he came to this country and engaged in some kind of business or occupation in New York. His ignorance of the language, or the dishonesty of his associates, or both, caused him to fail, however, and left him utterly destitute. It was then that he started out from New York on the tramp, picking up an odd job now and then on the road, but growing all the while more ragged and wretched. His aimless tramping journey had brought him so far as Bridgeport on the morning when he passed the music-store, and was irresistibly impelled, by a sight of the pianos, to go in and ask to be allowed to play.—*New Haven Palladium.*

An Inhuman Father.

Frank Lynch, a would-be suicide, was recently arrested on the Fort Wayne railroad bridge, over the Allegheny river, at Pittsburgh, Pa., an officer co

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

:0:

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Feb. 21. 1878

HON. C. A. MAYER.

The Centre county bar, unanimously requests Hon. Chas. A. Mayer to be a candidate for re-election as President Judge of this district. This is a voluntary tribute of which Judge Mayer is eminently worthy. He is one of the foremost jurists of this commonwealth, and we believe if the opportunity were presented, every citizen of the district would put his name to a request like the above.

The delegates to the late democratic county convention will re-assemble at Bellefonte, on 28, to elect senatorial conferees and delegates to state convention.

Huntingdon is rid of the small pox. There were 11 deaths.

Fires on 13: Ten buildings at Hempstead, Texas, $70.000. Ledge Island House, Me., $40,000. Sash factory and several buildings at Niles, Mich., Taunton Mass., print mill, $60.000, 16 tenement houses in Chicago.

The President has appointed Bayard Taylor minister to Germany. That's good.

Mr. Fortney, the new district attorney, has entered upon his office and discharged his duties during the late term of court with great credit to himself which is acknowledged even by those who voted against him. We feel confident that he will sustain his reputation throughout, and fill the office to the entire satisfaction of the people.

Mr. J. L. Spangler, Mr. Fortney's predecessor, retires with honors, and has gained popularity for himself by his bearing and the ability he showed in the discharge of his duties as district attorney during the last three years. Jack would have been renominated without opposition, had he desired it, but he declined to be a candidate for a second term.

Hayes, Sherman, Matthews, and the other visiting statesmen are raising a terrible howl because Anderson, one of the rascally returning boarders has been convicted and these saints, who helped plan the fraud and are now profiting by it and in power, pronounce the prosecution a great outrage. Well it is just such an outrage as should go a little farther and take in Hayes, Sherman and all of them.

The World makes a fitting comment upon the howl that is going up from Washington and says "it is not to his credit that Secretary Sherman should object so earnestly as he does to any prosecution of Anderson and the other members of the Louisiana Returning Board. He was one of the visiting statesmen who a year ago went to New Orleans to see that the vote of Louisiana was counted for Hayes. But that surely constitutes no reason why he should so hotly object to having it declared by a jury in Louisiana that the acts which he approved as a witness were scandalously unjust. It will not be easy for any judicious friend of Mr. Sherman to explain his outbreak recorded this morning. If Secretary Sherman believes that there was no counting out done in Louisiana, or that counting out is laudable, he ought to have said so in so many words. If he believes that the verdict of the jury in Anderson's case clouds the title of the President, he should have said so in so many words. It is worse than idle to speak of the trial of the members of the Returning Board as "an unlooked-for and terrible commentary on the efforts of the President to quiet the turbulence and violence of Louisiana politics," which will "bring into contempt all efforts at peace and conciliation." If the men are innocent, actually or technically, that fact may in due time be made to appear. If they are guilty, how can their conviction and condign punishment bring into contempt all efforts at peace and conciliation? An effort at peace and conciliation based upon the perversion of justice and upon guarantees of immunity to scoundrels could hardly be brought into contempt. It was not necessary for Messrs. Sherman, Matthews, Hale, Garfield and White to volunteer the opinion that the "American people will redress any injustice" of which General Anderson may be a victim. And why should they be so swift to assure the General of this? It seems to us to be a revival of the business of "visiting statesmanship" for these eminent Republicans to concern themselves in this remarkable manner with the fate of the Louisiana Returning Board under the laws of Louisiana; and the country will certainly not be gratified if it should prove to be true, as is this morning asserted in our Washington despatches, that the President has imitated his Secretary of the Treasury in this matter."

The following is the despatch sent by the visiting statesmen to the caged returning boarder:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4, 1878.
"*To General Thomas C. Anderson, New Orleans, La.:*

"The undersigned feel it due to you under present circumstances, to assure you of our unhesitating belief that in the matter wherein you stand charged you are altogether guiltless of any offense against law; that you are falsely accused and maliciously persecuted; that the proceeding against you, though in the form of law, is without the substance of justice; that we hereby tender our earnest sympathies and express our hope that the sense of justice and love of peace of the people of Louisiana will protect you, and not permit the best interests of the whole country to be disturbed by a revival of sectional animosities. In any event, we are confident that the American people will redress any injustice of which you may be made the victim.

(Signed) JOHN SHERMAN.
STANLEY MATTHEWS,
J. A. GARFIELD,
EUGENE HALE,
HARRY WHITE."

The Lock Haven Democrat says Judge Orvis delivered a fine Temperance speech to a large audience at the Court House on Monday night, 11th.

Wheeler sings hymns with the Hayes family every Sunday evening.—Courier Journal.

Yes, but they are careful never to sing that beautiful hymn, "When I can read my title clear.

Things that are not.

The miracle at Mauch Chunk was not a miracle.

The Demerara boy was not Charley Ross.

The man who died in Philadelphia and came to life again was not dead.

Hayes was not elected President.

If war breaks out between Russia and England, the Paris exposition will be postponed.

THE ELECTION OF A POPE.

The death of Pope Pius IX was the absorbing topic last week, and is followed by the interest that will be felt in the election of the next Pope. No doubt all the readers of the Reporter feel anxious to learn how this is brought about, and for their enlightenment we give below an article from the pen of Prof. Geo. P. Fisher, D. D:

THE CONCLAVE.

The institution known as the Conclave originated in a stormy period of the Middle Ages, when it was thought expedient, in repeated instances, to catch the cardinals and shut them up, in order that they might be compelled to fill a vacancy in the Papal office. Clement IV. died in 1269, at Viterbo. The strife between the French and the Italian factions among the cardinals prevented the choice of a successor, for two years and nine months, the largest interregnum that has existed in the whole history of the Papacy. During this interval, the citizens of Viterbo, under the town captain, Ranieri Gatti, not only imprisoned the cardinals in a palace, but resorted to the bold expedient of unroofing the edifice and leaving their Eminences to the mercy of the elements, besides diminishing their supplies of food. It was not, however, until a year after this irreverent proceeding that an election was made. Gregory X., who was chosen, was moved, in consequence of these disorders, at the General Council at Lyons, held in 1274, to establish fixed regulations for the proceedings in the case of the death of a Pope; and he may be considered the founder of the Conclave. His rules have been in various particulars modified by his successors. They are subject to modification at the will of the Popes. At the same time, they still form the basis of the ecclesiastical law on the subject.

When the Pope dies, the cardinals wait for ten days only for the absent members of their body to appear. No notifications are sent out to absentees. They must come, if they come at all, of their own motion. At the end of this time, the cardinals are to enter into Conclave in the palace where the Pope died. Each cardinal may now have two attendants, who are lodged in two of the three small sleeping apartments which, together with another little room, constitute his "cell." The old restrictions as to the supply of food are very much mitigated; and communication with persons from outside is not absolutely prohibited, except during the time of actual voting, though such communication is not allowed to be private. No other business is permitted in the Conclave except what pertains to the election of a Pope, unless measures have to be taken to defend his territory. Of course, this last proviso is now rendered obsolete. A vote of two-thirds is requisite for an election. Cardinals under ecclesiastical censure, or even under excommunication, cannot be excluded from taking part in the assembly. All bargains and prior agreements are solemnly prohibited; and the electors are bound by stringent oaths to the observance of all the regulations which the Church has prescribed for the performance of their function.

On the death of a Pope, the Cardinal Camerlingo (Chamberlain) is informed of it at once. He proceeds to the room where the dead Pope lies, and strikes his forehead thrice with a little hammer addressing him, at the same time, by his original name. Receiving no reply, he takes from his finger "the ring of the fisherman," and breaks it. On the tenth day, the Cardinals enter into Conclave in the chambers which have been set apart for this purpose in the Vatican—if the Pope dies in Rome—and which, in the interval, have been walled in, the doors, and the windows with the exception of a narrow space at the top for the admission of light, being closed up with brick and mortar. Within the Conclave everything takes place by rule, under official supervision. The Pope may be chosen in either of three ways. First, he may be elected by acclamation—also called "Inspiration," or "Adoration"—when all the cardinals, gathered at the appointed time and place, with one voice designate some individual for this office. Such a mode of election is of very rare occurrence. Secondly, he may be chosen by direct vote. In this case, as was said above, a candidate must have the suffrages of two-thirds of those who participate in the election. Each cardinal must swear that his ballot is cast for the one whom he deems most fit for the office. The greatest precautions are taken to prevent fraud. The ballot is secret; the number and motto of each cardinal however, being recorded on the ballot, which is folded and sealed so that this part of it is not seen, unless it becomes necessary to ascertain by whom the vote was cast. In case no candidate receives two-thirds of the ballots cast, any one who has received a single vote may, nevertheless, be chosen, If a sufficient number who have voted for other persons "accede," to constitute the two-thirds. This is a choice by "accession," and is not unfrequent. Thirdly, a Pope may be chosen by compromise. When it is found that the requisite number of votes cannot be obtained by any one—in other words, when there is a "deadlock" in the Conclave—the business of selection may be delegated to a committee of the cardinals, by whose decision the rest are bound to abide. In this way, the impossibility of an agreement among the electors, and the calamities of a long interregnum have, in noted instances, been avoided.

Formerly, each of the great Catholic Powers have had the privilege of exercising the "veto" upon any obnoxious candidate for the Papacy. But this could be used but once during the process of filling a vacancy by the Conclave, and if used at all, was necessarily exerted before the decisive vote had been taken. In the present relation of the Papacy to the Catholic Powers, it is understood that the exercise of the veto, which is not considered by the Papal Canonists as a right, will not be conceded.

When the choice has been made, a window is opened, and the announcement of the result of the election is made to the throng of people without. The coronation of the Pope, who usually receives the tiara from the oldest cardinal deacon, takes place on the next Sunday or next festal day after his election. If a deacon, he must first be elevated to the priesthood and the episcopate. During the procession in St. Peter's, as a part of the coronation ceremonies, a little tow is burned, to remind the Pontiff elect of the transitoriness of worldly glory. The enthronement follows the coronation. The Pope assumes another name on his induction into office.

LEGISLATIVE.

We take the following from the house proceedings of 13:

The consideration of the bill fixing the compensation of county superintendents was resumed on second reading and was passed after nearly an hour's discussion. It provides that superintendents of all the counties except Philadelphia shall receive $2 for every school and 75 cents for every square mile in their county. If the amount do not reach $800 they shall receive that amount. In every county having 100 schools and over the salary shall be at least $1,000 and not exceeding $2,000.

The local option bill was next considered on second reading. Mr. Gehr said that the bill had no more chance of passing than he had of flying to heaven, and he therefore moved to postpone it indefinitely to prevent the alleged further waste of time in its discussion.

The motion was defeated by a vote of 80 nays to 75 yeas.

The question being on the amendment of Mr. Long to exclude from the provisions of the act native wines and malt liquors.

Mr. Morgan submitted the following amendment, which was disagreed to.

That all damages to personal character or property caused by the sale or use of intoxicating drinks in any county shall be assessed upon and collected from any or all persons engaged in the manufacture or sale of spirituous, vinous or brewed liquors.

The amendment relating to native wines and malt liquors was defeated by 34 yeas to 118 nays.

The next question was an amendment by Mr. Long requiring counties voting against license to reimburse owners of distilleries and breweries. The amendment was defeated by the following vote: Yeas 43, nays 100.

The vote was then taken on the first section of the bill, and it was defeated and consequently the bill. The yeas and nays were as follows;

YEAS—Messrs. Ackerly, Agnew, Alexander, Bell, Billingsley, Black, Brooks, Brown, Buckman, Buler, Caughey, Chapin, Conrad, Creps, Dickey, Dorrance, Duncan, Eberhart, Edge, Elliott, Findley, Foster (Bradford), Foster, (M'Kean), Fulton (Chester), Fulton (Indiana), Gates, Gillespie (Jefferson), Gillett, Graham (Allegheny), Greenawalt, Hall, Hayes, Heiner, Hill, (Allegheny), Hines, Hitchcock, Hunter, Irvine Jackson, (Mercer), Kincaid, King, Larrabee (Susquehanna), Lockwood, Magill, Mapes, Matlack, M'Cleery, M'Gowan, M'Lain, Meyers, Mifflin, Miller Allegheny, Morgan, Lawrence, Neall, Nelson, Nisley, Peoples, Port, Potter, Reznor, Roberts, Salter, Shantz, Shock, Shonk, Spears, Stackpole, Stewart, Stone, Summerville, Tate, Tyler, Weaver, Centre, Will and Myers, Speaker—78.

NAYS—Messrs. Andre, Bachman, Bigger, Boone, Bowers, Bowman, Burgess, Carver, Early, Ettla, Faunce, Felthoff, Fish, Flinn, Gaffey, Garman, Gehr, Gemmill, Gross, Hallowell, Harris, Heller, Henry, Hill, Lycoming, Hugus, Jackson, Wyming, James, Judge, Kennedy, Kimble, Kline, Kramer, Law Montgomery, Leigh, Long, Longaker, Mackin, Martin, M'Carron, M'Cormick, M'Elroy, M'Henry, M'Kibben, Miller, Berks Miller, Lebanon, Miller, Snyder, Miner, Mitchell, Moore, Morgan, Schuylkill, Nakel, Newell, Osbourn, Pallatt, Patterson, Petroff, Potts, Quigley, Richardson, Scarborough, Schafer Allegheny, Schaeffer Berks, Schnatterly, Sheibly, Sherwood Yord, Sherwood Northumberland, Smith Berks, Snavely, Snyder Steinmetz, Thomas, Walker, Walter, Weaver Allegheny, Westbrook, Wilcox, Wise and Zern—77.

TWIN FRAUDS.

The Majority party in the Legislature are just delivering themselves of two measures, that may be justly termed twin frauds. One is to fix up the recordership of Philadelphia so as to yield forty or fifty thousand dollars per year to the appointee, who it is said will be Mr. Quay. The proposition to make it a salaried position of $10,000 was rejected. Of course there is an election fund hid in these perquisites. The other twin is a bill to create a bank department. On its merits, so to speak, this bill has no standing. There is no apparent necessity for such a department: and if there were, the term of five years for the chief is too long. Then why create this office with a chief at $3,500 per year and several clerks? Senator Ermentrout answered this when he said it was "a place fixed up as a soft bed to receive the bruised and crushed bones of a political cripple—the defeated candidate for State Treasurer." Rejected by the people, he must be cared for by his party, and they pension him off for five years, with the privilege of extension, at the expense of the people, who dance up to this costly music at the rate of about ten thousand a year! These are both extravagant and corrupt measures and ought to be defeated, and would be if there were Democratic votes enough in the Legislature to reach them.

THE BLAND BILL PASSES THE SENATE.

Washington, February 16.—The silver bill was passed at 5 o'clock this morning by a vote of 48 to 21. In general character, the bill is not very different from that recommended by the Committee on Finance. It provides for the coinage of silver dollars of 412½ grains, on the Government account, at the rate of not less than $2,000,000, nor more than $4,000,000, worth of silver to be purchased monthly, by the Secretary of the Treasury, at its market value. These dollars are to be a legal tender for all duces, public and private, except in the redemption of gold coin certificates. The bill also provides for an invitation to the States of the Latin Union to join the United States in the establishment of a common ratio between the values of gold and silver. It also provides for the issue of certificates for silver coin deposited in the Treasury, but not in exchange for silver bullion.

THE WAR.

Our European dispatches are of a more pacific character than they have been for some time. The fact that the English fleet has been withdrawn to Mundania Bay, a point forty miles south of the Turkish capital, and that Russian troops would not enter the city, would go to show that some understanding has been arrived at between the Bear and the Lion. The fact that a Congress has been agreed to by the Powers, and that it is arranged to assemble at Baden-Baden, is a great step in the direction of peace. A London journal states that Russia desires this country to have a representative in the Congress, to which suggestion England has not shown much opposition.

NOT GOOD AT GUESSING.

MILLHEIM, Feb. 15, 1878.

ED. REPORTER:—Please translate the following, and insert in next issue of the "Reporter":

As Ben Deininger has made the positive assertion to certain persons that I am the originator of the letter by "Jacobus," which appeared in the late issue of the "Reporter," written in Pennsylvania German, I beg the Editor to hear witness that I was neither the author nor the transmitter of said letter. ADOLPH MILLER.

We never say who is or is not the author of communications; in this case, however, we will say that Mr. Miller did not send above letter, and to the best of our knowledge is not the author of the famous "Jacobus" epistle.

—On last Saturday the 16th, inst, a very interesting game of base ball was played on the grounds of J. G. Sankey by the Pine Stump School club and the "Mountain" club, the contest ended resulting in 22 runs for the former and 8 for the latter club, this is the second victory for the boys of Pine Stump this winter, having distinguished themselves as victor at Rock Hill a few weeks ago.

THE GRAVE RESULTS OF ANDERSON'S CONVICTION.

Washington Dispatch to the Press.

Republican leaders in the Senate and House regard the conviction of Anderson in the Criminal Court at New Orleans, on the charge of making a false return of the vote for Presidential electors in the late contest, as the inauguration of a controversy which is likely to involve issues as serious as those only averted by he Election Commission bill.

—There is still a good assortment of winter Clothing on hand at Newman's Eagle Clothing Hall, Bellefonte, but the stock is going fast, and if you do not embrace the opportunity you will regret it, for there never was a better chance for bargains in ready made clothing. Newman is bound to have it go and if he loses on it, for he must have the room for spring and summer goods. Sternberg is there and will treat you like a gentleman and send you away pleased. Pitch in, pitch in, ere it be too late.

SUBSCRIBE FOR IT.

The most Popular, the Cheapest, and one of the best Magazines published in the World is Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. The March number, now ready, contains, as does every copy of this publication, over 100 illustrations and 128 quarto pages filled with excellent matter. The articles on "Celebrated Light Houses, Ancient and Modern," by Professor Charles A. Joy, Ph. D. (seventeen engravings); A Visit to the Chinese quarter, San Francisco," by Mrs. Frank Leslie, (seven engravings); Victor Emmanuel, First King of United Italy," by W. Staughton Chase, (15 engravings); the Court of the Grand Monarque," by Henry Barton Baker (6 engravings), are highly interesting. The stories are excellent, especially "The Old Stone Staircase at Oglethorpe," by the author of "That Lass of Lowrie's; and the continuation of "The American Countess," by Etta W. Pierce. There is also a large amount of carefully selected miscellany, including History, Science, Travels, Fun, etc., and a pretty chromo frontispiece. The price for single copies is but 25 cents; Annual Subscription, $3, postpaid. Address Frank Leslie's Publishing House 537 Pearl Street, N. Y.

A building containing six stories burned in New York Sunday evening. Loss $1,000,000.

Send a copy of the Reporter to your friends in the west, and tell them to subscribe.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY from Jan. 1st, 1877, to Jan. 1st, 1878.

D. A. MUSSER, Treasurer of Centre county.

Jan. 1st. 1878. DR.		
To outstanding taxes		
Jan 1st 1877	$42,428 60	
To taxes assessed for 1877	42,152 43	
To tax received of county commissioners	25,727 09	
To cash received for redemption of U. S lands	118 47	
To am't transferred from Militia fund	14 06	
To cash received from Treasurer sales U S lands	286 29	
To county order rec'd on acct. last year's balance	2,700 53	
To com. note rec'd for balance	2,000 00	
To balance due Treasurer at settlement	1,199 08	116,716 55
Jan 1, 1878. CR.		
By bal. at settlement Jan. 1, 1877	$4,700 53	
By warrants paid	55,877 84	
By unpaid taxes outstanding Jan 1, 1878	51,709 50	
By exonerations and commissions	2,328 68	
By salary	2,000 00	
By stationery allowed	10 00	116,716 55
By bal due Treasurer at settlement	1,199 08	

D. A. MUSSER Treasurer, Centre Co., in account with Commonwealth of Penna.

Jan. 1 1878 DR.		
To balance due State Jan 1, 1877	264 32	
To outstanding taxes	6,391 56	
To taxes assessed for 1877	3,150 73	9,806 61
Jan. 1, 1878 CR.		
By am't outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1878	4,682 08	
By State Treasurer's receipts	3,080 17	
By exonerations and commissions	113 84	
By Treas commissions	68 09	
Bal. in hands of Treas	1,862 43	9,806 61

MILITIA FUNDS.

Jan. 1, 1878 DR.		
To am't outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1877	$59 38	59 38
Jan. 1. 1878 CR.		
By outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1878	44 58	
By Treas. com. on 1406	74	
By am't transferred to county account	14 06	59 38

We, the undersigned, Auditors Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the above accounts of D. A. Musser, Treasurer of said county, and find them correct.

Witness our hand and seals this 22nd day of January, A. D. 1878.

WM. M'FARLANE, {L.S.}
A. J. GRIEST, {L.S.} Auditors.
JOS. M. GILLILAND {L.S.}

EXPENDITURES.

Commissioners Pay.

A. Gregg balance $1.15, services $675.-50	$680 63	
J. N. Hall balance 65.09 services 655.-50	720 59	
H. A. Mingle balance 4.82, services 412.50	446 81	
H. Beck commissioners clerk	600.00	2,448 03

Jury Commissioners.

B Liggett bal. from 1876	37 68	
Jno Rishel services	15 38	
H Keller services	21 34	
H Beck clerk to com.	35 00	109 40

County Auditors.

Wm McFarland services	30 00	
A J Griest services	30 00	
Jos Gilliland services	30 00	
C L Buffington as clerk	30 00	120 00

Improvements and Repairs.

A Moore on jail contract	483 73
Wiley & Parsons, building walk C H	22 75
McClellan & Speer, lumber for C H	20 75
Wm Eckley lumber for C H	6 40
E H Carr hauling lumber for C H	1 60
T E Lyman spouting C H	10 50
B & S RR Columber walk at C H	10 63
J H Fellenbaum repairing at jail	14 75
J J Keyser's & Son range at jail	167 80
Jno Brachbill wall paper &c at jail	82 61
Jno McDermott paving jail	6 50
W S Galbraith work on range at jail	5 64
H A Williams painting and repairing at jail	147 00
J & J Harris, bill paints hardwarde at jail	129 62
G W Tate architect at jail	140 00
M W Cowdrick work at jail	5 40
John McDermont cess pool contract	146 98
H D Yeager, repairing furnace at jail	33 45
W Twitmire repairing hot air pipes at jail	36 50
T A Hicks & Bro hardware for jail	1 64
T I Lee repairing lock at jail	1 25	1,475 00

COURT EXPENSES.

Jurors pay	$5,815 46	
Commonwealth cost	3,311 15	
Tipstaves pay	436 20	
J H Vosburg court reporter	735 00	
W Reber court reporter 2 weeks	20 00	
B Galbraith court crier	162 00	
B Galbraith, Janitor balance 1876, 276.-100 Janitor services	625 00	
W C Heinle, entries in indictment docket	15 64	
A Williams bal due at settlement 1876 11409 prothonotary costs 1877 261 65	375 72	
L W Munson court proclamations	76 00	
L W Munson, summoning juros	450 00	12,022 17

ORDINARY EXPENSES.

Norah McAllister, washing for prisoners		129 64
Robt McKnight gas bills for Court House and jail		443 05
J R & C T Alexander coal bills for court house and jail		965 91
J H Dobbins medical services		100 00
Agricultural society appropriation		100 00
Western Penitentiary keeping convicts		450 32
Insane asylum (Danville) keeping		1,732 25
Assessors pay		2,158 25
Road views		729 90
Election expenses		1, 964 73
Refunding U S lands		21 11
Refunding taxes overpaid		166 79
Insurance on public buildings		394 00
Bridge views		101 50
Samuel Brugger Engr at bridges etc		431 13
J D Spering bridge Curtins		845 00
" bill Howard " swearing viewers		100 00
		1 50
Miles Zimmerman Karthaus bridge		1,096 00
H D Yeager bal Julian bridge		1 01
Dan'l Irwin work Julian bridge		5 00
M W Cowdrick Penns creek bridge		459 00
Murray Dougal & Co Penn creek bridge		1,664 00
Murray Dougal & Co Howard bridge		2,700 00
H C Holter painting Howard bridge		8 32
Jacob Pletcher lumber &c for Howard bridge		27 26
J C P Jones repairing Milesburg bridge 69 87 and 20 00		89 87
W W Spangler repairing Beech Creek bridge		8 31
Doak & Loneberger painting Curtin bridge		31 72
J J Harris bill paints &c for bridge		7 90
Wm Zimmerman repairs Karthaus bridge		2 00
Constables pay		408 79
Real estate paid for property at sale		425 00
Premium on collections		20 00
C M Bower commission on collection		88 30
Commissioners notes paid		6,605 00
Interest paid on notes and bonds		2,904 85
Commissions on lunacy		55 00
Scalp premiums		773 55
Teachers Institute		145 34
Inquests on dead bodies		58 21
Road damages paid		100 00
L W Munson bal 1876, 183000 on account 3,174 00		4 504 11
C M Bower salary as comm'r's atty		75 00
H Y Stytzer stationery		26 57
Freight bills paid		7 84
Meals to Jurors paid to sundries		65 50
Jos Devling bal on Co line & drafts		7 00
S & A Loeb clothing for prisoners and jail		105 85
Harper Bro., clothing for prisoners and jail		8 25
Lyon & Co clothing for prisoners and jail		6 80
C T Fryberger clothing for prisoners and jail		3 00
A Williams judgment docket		24 50
J S Barnhart extra time in office		12 00
Kay Bros hand seal jury com		3 50
D Everhart building scaffold for painting jail		1 00
T A Hicks & Bros hardware C H		1 40
Horse hire paid sundries		5 50
W W Wolf putting in water back jail		4 00
H Vanbuskirk curners and shades C H		26 85
W S Galbraith sundry plumbing bill court house and jail		59 90
Wood for C H and jail and cutting same		37 50
Paid sundries cleaning cess pool		46 82
Robb and Kelly removing ashes court house and jail		2 75
W A Schroyer repairing chairs &c., court house		9 25
W W Wetzler repairing furnace jail		8 85
Jno McDermott repairing heater jail		2 25
H Hoffman repairing at jail		4 00
Alex Green cleaning cells		1 50
Geo Ulrich bounty due him		50 00
Jno T Johnson postage &c		29 34
Jos Fox repairing cells jail		13 65
Bond & Co chairs treas and comss office		17 72
Jos Devling revising U S land lists		40 00
Jno Powers repairing for prison ers		20 40
W A Tobias indexing in recorders office and burner		164 60
J Fellenbaum repairing locks &c jail		31 50
A Williams appearance docket &c		54 50
Jas O'Bryan repairing chairs C H		1 50
Susan Shope scrubbing office 3 times		5 25
T J Lee putting lock on office door		35
J A S Mallory repairing gate C H		3 80
E Joseph & Bro carpet hall at jail		28 42
I Guggenheimer matting for C H		19 80
C Fox removing plantains C H yard		7 00
C Garner cleaning pipes at jail		1 50
W F Reber copying and making duplicate		22 90
F P Musser making duplicate		36 00
W T Twitmire sprinkler and dust pan C H		1 05
L Willard cleaning flues C H		3 50
Jas Harris & Co hardware C H		3 85
F F Adams for chairs C H		2 40
Jos Devling work on U S land lists		3 50
Water tax		127 50
F Deshner keys for coal house		50
D M Glenn & Co ice for C H		1 55
Jacob Schrom binding mattings		1 00
Wilson & McFarland stoves for offices		52 87
H A Williams glazing C H & jail		13 92
D Gallagher repairing hydrant C H		2 00
H Beck chimneys for lamp &c		1 51
Danl Derr repairing gas pipes C H and jail		4 50
A Bartholemew digging ditch C H		1 25
O Kassler repairing assess books		35
Harper Bros covering for desks		3 25
B Galbraith crying U S lands sales		5 00
Wm Mann blank books		36 00
B M Nead guide books for offices		2 00
Alexander & Bower fees on 1st Nat bank case		25 00
S M Winters house holding appeals		5 00
M Hubler bill holding appeals		3 58
D A Musser on acct bal due '76.		2,790 58
D A Musser orders for state tax.		797 17
Commissioners expenses holding appeals and delivering duplicates &c		363 50
Orders of formers years paid		33 49
Total		$38 406 57

Printing bills.

P Gray Meek bal due 1876 1846 0 printing 1877 285.-25	$469 85	
E T Tuten printing	207 35	
F Kurtz bal due 1876 31 00 printing 1877 220 35	251 35	
Dellninger printing 1877	161 81	
Gendr & Bick print. "	13 50	
F L Hutter printing "	192 81	1296 67
Total expenditures		$55877 84
Orders drawn on road tax acct	604 34	
Orders drawn on poor tax acct	425 39	1029 73

L. W. Munson Sheriff in account with Centre county:

Jan 7, 1878 DR.		
To jury fees received	64 00	
To fines rec'd Sam'l Booth 5.00, G Brown 20.00, W Wagner 25 00 J Rishel 20 00	250 00	
To cash rec'd Martha Bath urst	25 00	
To county orders rec'd on acct	3700 00	
To purchase money on U S land	47 25	4086 25
Balance		622 68
		$4708 93

CR.

By boarding prisoners	$1942 00	
By conveying prisoners to penitentiary	784 00	
By summoning jurors	450 00	
By court proclamations advertised	76 00	
By advertising election proclamation	177 85	
By conveying insane asylum	192 00	
By advertising poor house election proc	559 25	
By filling ticks and bills sundries for jail	39 10	
By reward paid for Walker and Gallagher	125 00	
By amt paid Walker's bills at Curwinsville	57 00	
By amt paid expense bringing Walker from Curwinsville	30 60	
By services during riots 8 days	32 00	
By amt paid for police races	18 15	
By watching jail 21 days and nights	31 50	
By advertising removal of fish baskets	9 00	
By removing fish baskets	185 48	4708 93
By bal due Sheriff Munson at settlement	$622 68	

State of Pennsylvania, } ss.
Centre Co.

We, the undersigned auditors of Centre County, do hereby certify that in pursuance of an act of assembly entitled "An act relating to Counties and Townships, and County and Towhswip offices," we met at the Commissioners office, Bellefonte, on the first Monday in January, 1878, and did audit and settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 22nd day of January, A. D. 1878.

WM. M'FARLANE, {L.S.}
A. J. GRIEST, {L.S.} Auditors.
JOS. M. GILLILAND {L.S.}

CENTRE COUNTY, SS:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Centre county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county from the first day of January 1877, to the 1st day of January, 1878.

J. N. HALL,
ANDREW GREGG,
H. A. MINGLE,
Commissioners.

Attest:
HENRY BECK, Clerk.

OUTSTANDING TAXES DUE BY COLLECTORS.

1871.		
H Cartin, Bellefonte	$207 28	
A J Hassinger, Benner	141 38	349 66
1872.		
Jno Ward, Hall Moon	256 97	
David Robb, Liberty	14 52	
Jas Gates, Snow Shoe	324 79	596 28
1873.		
Chas Brown, Bellefonte	360 73	
*Daniel Malone, Boggs	56 38	
*S C Rarick, Marion	204 07	
Jos Ross, Spring	162 07	783 25
1874.		
Jos Fox, Bellefonte	978 11	
Wm Riddles, Philipsburg	931 31	
D Lohr, Benner	223 52	
F Carson, Burnside	87 34	
F Kirchoff, Curtin	123 28	
Wm Cross, Halfmoon	8 72	
H B Wilcox, Rush	558 11	
H D Yeager, Snow Shoe	125 75	2981 14
1875.		
Chas Brown, Bellefonte	1438 09	
*A J Graham, Philipsburg	186 76	
*P Shope, Milesburg	231 85	
*H L Barnhart, Boggs	458 18	
*J B Newcomer, Burnside	46 08	
*Jno T Lucas, Curtin	68 86	
*Perry Condo, Marion	94 76	
H B Wilcox, Rush	76 74	
Jas Watson, Snow Shoe	163 98	
¶Jesse Swartz, Walker	13 85	2781 09
1876.		
*Jno H Morrison, Bellefte	1426 47	
T M Hall, Milesburg	144 27	
*W C M'Cutchen, Philipsburg	552 59	
C Diehl, Howard bor	73 56	
*A Garbrick, Benner	708 51	
J C Walker, Boggs	518 28	
Wm Thompson, College	542 83	
*Wm Mann, Curtin	166 07	
*H C Campbell, Ferguson	210 49	
Jno Krumrine, Gregg	320 78	
*John Ketner, Haines	25184	
J T Stewart, Harris	310 11	
*D W Kline, Huston	191 73	
John A Stever, Liberty	374 07	
D Harter, Marion	267 90	
D Reamer, Miles	55 13	
Wm Weiser, Penn	705 76	
G W Koch, Potter	1026 68	
F H Dale Rush	199 81	
John Noll, Spring	706 14	
Jos Thompson, Snowshoe	112 14	
John H Beck, Walker	445 50	9720 66
1877.		
Jno Kechline, Bellefonte	3599 91	
R L Shirk, Milesburg	471 22	
I Gorton, Philipsburg	572 66	
H C Halter, Howard boro.	297 88	
R W Ammerman, Union ville	198 17	
U Stover, Benner	1485 94	
W S Loy, Burnside	197 24	
J C Walker, Boggs	1317 97	
E Musser, College	2128 66	
C Singer, Curtin	259 50	
W F Fry, Ferguson	3033 69	
F D Hosterman, Gregg	2802 72	
J H Wiles, Haines	2354 64	
John Myers, Harris	1862 12	
Geo Gensmer, Half Moon	987 54	
D W Kline, Huston	439 22	
J M Kline, Howard	865 85	
D Robb, Liberty	863 28	
D W Orr, Marion	1217 93	
Joel Morris Miles	1603 07	
G W F Gray, Patton	1048 84	
Wm Smith, Penn	1985 90	
Henry Swab, Potter	3699 27	
F H Dale, Rush	889 24	
H I Tibbins, Spring	2291 25	
Jos Thompson, Snowshoe	378 10	
Wm Miller, Taylor	431 22	
Wm Spotts, Union	292 47	
J T Dungle, Walker	2345 12	
H Williams, Worth	300 39	40170 50
Total outstanding taxes		$57391 58

* Paid in part since settlement.
¶ Paid in full since settlement.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT of Centre Co.

Jan 1, 1878. DR.		
To notes and bonds outstanding	$2092 87	
To bal due D A Musser, Treas., at sett	1199 08	
To bal due Sheriff Munson at s

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. Feb. 21 '78.

☞ TERMS.—$2 *per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.*

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe l jan '78" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1878, and that it is time he was paying the printer.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 893, I. O. of O. F. meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Secr. H. F. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 337, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HEELACHER, Secr. J. A. FLEMING, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 96, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 1 P. M and every two weeks after. Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Secr.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Sale of Elizabeth Solt's house-hold goods, Centre Hall, March 1st.

—A. Horst's sale, near Linden Mall, March 12.

—Sale large farm stock, Jonath. Harter, Penn tp., March 14.

—Sale, lots of J. From, de'cd, Centre Hall, March 16.

—Sale personal property of Mrs Peter Smith, Centre Hall, March 13.

—Several communications for want of space have been laid aside.

The "2nd Epistle of Jacobus," too late, may appear in our next. Let it be final.

—Communion in the Presbyterian church, at Centre Hill, next Sabbath.

— Jerry Lutz, of Nittany goes to Illinois next week.

—We are always pleased to recommend a good article. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup never fails to cure a Cough or Cold in short time. The price is 25 cents.

—Mr. Henry Beck has been re-elected commissioners' clerk. The board did well in this and the county could not have furnished a more worthy, upright and efficient gentleman for the place.

—We invite the attention of our readers to the large advertisement of the Franklin Jewelry Co., in another column. Any of the articles would make elegant presents, Every order sent them will be filled.

—A grand musical convention, under the direction of Prof. P. H. Meyer, assisted by the best musical talent of the county, will be held at Boalsburg, Feb. 25, and close with a concert Friday evening following.

—Try Seehler's prunes and dried and canned peaches, if you want something nice. Sold very low.

—Dr. Hoy—our whilom companion, Jerry—of New Berlin, is about to sell out and go west. Jerry is well known in this, his native county. May success attend him west.

—The following persons left the neighborhood of Pleasant Gap, last week, for Kanssa: Mrs. Stein, J. P. Swartz and family, W. M. Zettle and family, T. B. Bilger, Fr. Armstrong and G. L. Horner.

—Ready-made Clothing is being sold at cost, at Gurgenheimer's branch store, Centre Hall. Suits for men and boys to be had at a baragain. Now is the time to buy cheap.

—Any one wishing to go into business see adv. of Hicks & Bro. offering their Spring Mills store and tinware establishment for sale.

—Why worry and suffer with coughs and colds, when such an excellent remedy as Green's Compound Syrup of Tar, Honey and Bloodroot will relieve you. Only try it. Ask your druggist or storekeeper for it, or send to F. P. Green, Bellefonte. It has cured numberless cases.

—Dr. P. D. Neff, of this place has become a stockholder in the Millheim bank. He informs us that its name has been changed from J. C. Motz & Co., to Millheim Banking Co., and that the institution is now composed of J. C. Motz, J. H. Reifsnyder, A. Walter, D. Krape, John Keen, H. W. Kreamer and Dr. Neff.

—Go to F. P. Green's and get pure and fresh drugs, spices and toilet articles, as well as fancy articles. Mr. Green prepares the compound Syrup of Tar, a remedy that is invaluable for coughs, colds, consumption, &c., and one that should be kept in every household.

At Clearfield, a few evenings since, Miss Annie Barrett, daughter of Judge Barrett, died while stooping to adjust her gum shoes.

The delegates to the late democratic county convention will re-assemble at Bellefonte, on 28, to elect senatorial conferees and delegates to state convention.

— Prof. Noah Hubler, of Harrisburg, raised a class of 70 in vocal music, in this town, this week.

A FIRST CLASS BUSINESS CHANCE.—HARDWARE, TINWARE AND STOVE STORE FOR SALE.—Located at Spring Mills, Centre county, Pa., the terminus of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek railroad. Is now a very good stand, and will be one of the best in the State this year and in the future. The tin-shop alone will and does pay well, as there are none nearer than Millheim and Centre Hall, both about 6 miles off. We can convince any parties wishing to buy that it is a good business point. Will sell store room and contents at first cost. Our reason for selling is that one of us expects to be away a greater part of this summer in the water and steam governor business, in which we have lately become largely interested, and our business in the Bellefonte store requiring our whole attention. This is a good chance for any one desiring this line of business. For particulars, inquire of the below mentioned firm at their place of business in Bellefonte. THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

—FOR SALE CHEAP.—10 first-class new western two-horse Wagons.
F. P. VONADA.
21feb3t Madisonburg, Pa.

—VISITING CARDS.—Your name printed on 12 Rainbow, Double Marble or Snowflake for 15 cts. 25 for 25 cts.
WM. KURTZ, Centre Hall, Pa.

—The best cheese made in America lower than elsewhere, always to be found at Sechler's grocery, where you can find a complete assortment of all other groceries fresh and pure.

When bran new pianos can be bought for $125, and pianos containing Mathushek's New Patent Duplex Overstrung Scale—which the highest musical authorities acknowledge to be the greatest improvement ever put into a square piano—for only $200, we ought to become a musical and music loving people. This is what the Mendelssohn Piano Co., No. 56 Broadway, New York, are doing—selling pianos from their factory at these prices, and all styles—Grand, Square and Upright. The great reputation of these pianos—having unanimously recommended for the highest honors at the great Centennial Exhibition—and the high character of the company for honorable and straightforward dealing, should insure for them liberal patronage. Their illustrated and descriptive catalogue, of forty odd pages, giving an account of their vulcanized lumber process, and highest testimonials of leading musicians, will be mailed free to all, and all inquiries by letter cheerfully answered.

—Latshaw's Patent Single Trees, for instantaneously unhitching horses when runing away, by the mere pulling of a strap in the buggy, and which is in every other respect a safe single tree, will now be manufactured at Jno. T. Lee's coach shop, at Centre Hall, who has purchased the right for Gregg and Potter. We have one of these single trees in use nearly half a year, and pronounce it just what is claimed for it, which any one will admit on inspection. Its operation is safe as well as instantaneous under all circumstances, and it costs but a trifle. Get it—it may save your life and buggy.

A GALA WEEK AT AARONSBURG.

The great musical convention of the season opened in this town on Monday evening, Feb. 11th, under the most favorable auspices. Prof. Wm. T. Meyer, the conductor, opened the exercises of the evening by announcing the object of the meeting, and in a neat and suitable address kindly asked the interest and cooperation of the citizens and members of the class. He was followed by Prof. T. M. Carter of Mifflinburg who enlivened the exercise by a few pithy remarks. Prof. D. S. Boyer of Freeburg, was then called upon to deliver a short address and responded in a fluent and engaging manner. Prof. Meyer then took charge of the class which had been greatly augmented by the arrival of a number of singers during the day. The Aaronsburg Orchestra was in attendance Monday evening and furnished some of their excellent music. After singing over a number of pieces the audience was dismissed with a secret satisfaction visible on their countenances. Thus was the Aaronsburg Musical Convention ushered in.

The first morning session was held on Tuesday. As the committee out of their generosity determined to have the morning session of each day free to all, there was a goodly number present.

The arrival of the "Freeburg Silver Cornet Band," and a number of prominent musicians from the same place, created quite a stir within the confines of Aaronsburg on Tuesday evening. The convention convened on Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. After rehearsing several pieces Rev. J. G. Shoemaker, who had kindly consented to deliver the address of welcome, was introduced to the assembly. We would take great pleasure in furnishing the readers of the Reporter with an exact copy of the address which was both entertaining and instructive—but for want of time and space we are unable to do so. The speaker by way of introduction quoted some old familiar sayings and applied them with much force, after humoring his audience for some time by his well selected witticisms, his address took a more serious turn. He considered the origin of music, its progress and improvement; the degree of perfection attained in it by certain countries, and then directed his remarks to choristers, the necessity of their exercising good judgment in the selection of hymns, or as he termed it, "adaptability" to circumstances and occasions. After bidding those from a distance a most hearty welcome and wishing them a good time generally he closed his address which has been highly commented upon.

The question box which was a new feature of the convention, created much amusement and proved not only a pleasant exercise but also a beneficial and instructive one. The programme for Thursday evening's concert was admirably arranged and one replete with variety. Owing to a want of space an extract of the programme performed on Thursday evening must suffice: "Growing Old," song and chorus, by Lowell M. Meyer, was a grand affair. Mr. Meyer the noted and accomplished solo singer won for himself in this performance never fading laurels. "Hope Beyond," by Profs. Wm. & Philip Meyer, was excellently rendered. The "Whippoorwill," by the class seemed to captivate the audience and called forth expressions of great commendation. The Aaronsburg Orchestra discoursed some very fine music which received much favor. "He Holds the Fort of Heaven," song in memory of the departed P. B. Bliss, was very effectually rendered by Misses Katie and Dilla Moyer, Mossrs Philip and Lowell Meyer. "Then you'll Remember Me," Cornet solo, was grand and served but to add to the favor of Prof. Feerer as a master cornet player. The Silver Cornet Band of Freeburg, rendered some of their best pieces in a style that could not help but please all.

A piano solo by Miss Lizzie Shaffer, was very commendable. "Cruelty to Animals," by F. C. Moyer, Jr., created much merriment. "Frogs in the Pond," by six male singers was very amusing. After the closing piece by the class, entitled, "Good Night," the audience was dismissed and each one seemed to have realized the worth of their money.

Friday morning session was very largely attended The discussions pertaining to musical matters were unusually interesting.

The afternoon session was equally well attended When the class had finished rehearsing, Rev. Shoemaker delivered a short and appropriate farewell address. He tendered the sincere thanks of the people of Aaronsburg to the singers and players from a distance for their valuable assistance, and kindly invited them back again, and hoped that this festal week be ever cherished in the memory of each one as an oasis in the sterile desert of time. After he had closed his remarks, by his request the entire convention sung the beautiful hymn, "Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in christian love." Many and pleasant were the acquaintances that were formed during this week of musical feasting, and as we were about to separate and some of us perhaps never to meet again in this world, awakened a keen feeling of sadness in our hearts. Friday evening was the last concert, and the attendance very large. We shall again furnish you with a mere skeleton of the programme, which was spicy and complete. The exercises were opened by singing, "My Native Village Bells" which was admirably rendered. "Untold," quartette by Miss Emma Deshler, Mrs. Keyes, Mr. L. E. Stover and J. J. Deshler, was very beautifully performed. "Reuben and Rachael," by Miss Dillie and Lowell Meyer, caused much laughter. "What are they doing at home to-night," was sung by Miss Dillie and W. T. Meyer, with much effect. "Christmas Anthem," by the class, was a noble production.

The following are the names and post-office address of persons taking part in the exercises of the convention.

Aaronsburg.—C. G. Bright, J. J. Deshler, C. B. Stover, J. M. Stover, B. F. Edmonds, P. E. Smith, C. E. Ettinger, H. J. Boyer, L. M. Stover, L. E. Stover, C. G. Stover, Hon. J. G. Meyer, Wm. T. Meyer, J. C. Meyer, H. A. Acker, James Ettinger, Rev. J. G. Shoemaker, Rev. J. Tomlinson, Daniel Meyer, C. H. Meyer, L. M. Meyer, D. Tomlinson. Misses Ellen Meyer, Mazie Forster, Belle M. Cronmiller, Carrie Shoemaker, Sue C. Lenker, Josie Tomlinson, Alice R. Bollinger, Maggie A. Lenker, Alice J. Bright, Jennie Cronmiller, Lizzie Shoemaker, Emma E. Bower, Clara F. Meyer, Katie G. Harter, Alice J. Fleisher, Emma M. Deshler, Maggie Bright, Viola Morris, Mary Bright, Lizzie Shaffer, Ella Musser, Maggie L. Bright, Lizzie S. Musser. Mrs Eliza Meyer, Emma Bright, Anna M. Stover.

Millheim.—Dr. S. G. Gutelius, Mrs. M. M. Gutelius, Mr. H. R. Luse, A. Lukenbach.

Woodward.—Miss Lydia T. Walter, Mr. Wm. C. Warntiz, H. O. Bower, Jno. D. Snyder.

Centre Hill.—Mr. J. O. W. Love.

Spring Mills.—Misses Sue D. Miller, Clara Crumrine. Mr. Howard Krape, E. E. Turner, C. P. Leitzel.

Penn Hall.—Misses Ella Fisher, Mary Fisher, Clara J. Guise, Emma S Heckman, Mr. J. S. Meyer.

Centre Hall.—Misses Lizzie A. Barber, Maggie Hoffer. Aggie M. Murray. Mr. Lowell M. Meyer, C. B. Hoffer.

Centre Mills.—Misses Hattie D. Lanich, Ella K. Brown. Mr. H. W. Kremer.

Wolf's Store.—Mr. C. G Brumgart.

Rebersburg.—Simon Spangler, Rev. Landis.

Bellefonte.—Miss Minnie Hoy.

Lewistown.—Mifflin county.—Mr. Wm. H. Houtz.

Milroy—Mifflin county.—Miss Maggie Houtz.

Logan's Mills—Clinton co.—Misses R. Heckman, S. M. Heckman. Mr. B. F. Keister.

Beech Creek—Clinton county.—Mrs. B. Keyes, Mr. F. P. Trexler.

Salona—Clinton co.—Mr. D. B. Krape, B. Krape.

Booneville—Clinton co.—Miss Sallie Meyer.

Freeburg—Snyder county.—Misses Dillie Meyer, Katie Meyer, Ida Meyer, Professor Wm. Meyer, D. S. Boyer, Hon. G. C. Meyer, B. F. Arnold, P. B. Meyer, Charles D. Meyer, F. C Meyer jr., John Meyer, Henry Brown, H. H. Grimm. D. S. Goy, Wm. H. Grimm.

Kantz, Snyder county.—Daniel Grosh.

Selinsgrove, Snyder county.—Prof. J. H. Feebrer.

Mifflinburg—Union county.—Mrs. L. M. Carter, Misses Maggie Gutelius, Alice Gutelius, Lydia Gutelius, Annie Carter, Prof. T. M. Carter, T. M. Geigen, J. M. Barber, Emanuel Yearick, Enoch Miller, Charles Carter.

Sunbury—Northumberland county.—Misses M. E. Reiter, Ida Reiter.

Altamont—Illinois.—J. D Thomas.

Madisonburg.—Annie E. Fidler.

Walker—Centre county.—J. S. Hoy.

Cedar Springs.—J. C. Kryder.

Hublersburg.—Rev. J. A. Bright.

Total number 125.

"Out in the Cold" by Mr. Trexler of Beech Creek, was decidedly the piece of the evening. The manner in which it was performed made it very affecting. "The convention of the season March," composed for the occasion by Prof. T. M. Carter, was a very good production. Prof. Wm. T. Meyer at various times performed some of his own compositions in his usual brilliant style.

The convention during the week seemed to engage the interest and attention of every one, and was apparantly enjoyed by all present. Though a matter of the past it forms a bright spot in the history of our quiet village which shall not soon be forgotten. It has been pronounced by all a grand success. We think we are safe in saying that there has not for a number of years been such a collection of rare musical talent in this section of country as at this covention which alone is sufficient evidence of its merits. CHRONICLER.

CENTRE CO. EMIGRANTS TO KANSAS.

On last Saturday another meeting of persons who purpose leaving for Kansas was held at Jacksonville, to perfect arrangements for the trip. We are indebted to Mr. J. B. Solt for the following particulars. S. H. Thompson, passenger ag't of the Missouri Pacific and Frank Watt ag't of Penn's RR., were present at the meeting and proposed to furnish a first class car for every 35 or 40 tickets, allowing 200 pounds baggage to every full ticket. Cars to be at Bellefonte March 5, and the above agents to accompany the same to Kansas City via Indianapolis and St. Louis. At Kansas City emigrants can take different railroads to their destination. The fare to Kansas City will be $20.05, and to other points in Kansas at same rate. The above offer was accepted by those present, and some 70 or 80 names handed in. Others were present but did not know whether they could get ready by the 5 march, the number of persons going is estimated at 105. Any one desiring to go along can do so, by informing the Secretary, Henry Frain, at Hublersburg, at least six days before starting Among the party going are the following:

Henry Frain and family to Saline county; Chas. Frain and family to Hays City, Lincoln county; R. Kreps, J. Reeder, Justus Rossman, Wm. Snavely, W. H. Miller to Lincoln county; Lewis Corman Jon. Houtz, Jas. Williams to Saline county; Henry Gephart, to Ottowa county; J. J. Noll, Mrs. Lamb, Sam. Tibbens, F. Lesser, J. B. Solt to Marion county; Mrs Aykey to Discension county; Thos. Noll to Atchison; Jon. Waliser Elias Waliser, D. F. Mowry, J. H. Nearhood, R. M. Allison, J. Ricker to Hayes City, Henry Makle to Kansas City; Will Stover David Stover, Mrs. Smith & son, Wash Bailey to Ellsworth.

Many of the above have families. Any one wishing to visit Kansas can not get a better chance.

—Weather fine 16, 17, 18, 19th, but cold. 20th starts in with snow.

—The Reporter is read by all. The Reporter reports for all.

The Reports beats all——(just here a street gamin peeped over our shoulder and spoke in, "for lying." We locked back in time to see the last half inch of his coat tail pass through the door, and as we got out the distance between him and us was about 40 rods and increasing at such a rate that pursuit was hopeless, and we went back into our chair again to soliloquise over the necessity of parents keeping their seventeen yearlings at home and making them understand the sacredness of the editorial sanctum.

—Last week it snowed just enough to make a fellow mad, but not enough to go sleighing.

—Musical conventions were so numerous in our county this winter, that any one following them up, might have had good board free all winter.

—Po Valley had a genuine sensation last week—Doc Alexander met an organ grinder in there last week. This we take to be an indication of an early spring and that the groundhog is a fraud.

THE POPE LYING IN STATE.

An Immense Crowd Pressing Up To Kiss the Dead Pontiff's Feet.

Rome, February 10.—The public were admitted to St. Peter's to view the remains of the Pope at 6 30 this morning The crowd was tremendous and many women fainted from the pressure. A company of soldiers had to enter the church to regulate the passage of the crowd. The body of the Pope, arrayed in Pontifical robes, lies on a crimson bed, at each corner of which stands a member of the Noble guard with drawn sword. The bed is surrounded by twelve large candleabra, and is so placed that the feet of the deceased are outside the altar rails, in order that the faithful may kiss them. The face is calm and unchanged by death.

Rome, February 13.—The Pope's wealth is estimated at $23,000,000. A sealed packet, addressed to his successor, has been found among his effects.

BEECHER ON THE POPE.

New York, February 10.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in his sermon this evening, spoke of the late Pope as "that dear and good old man who had just gone to heaven from the Pontifical chair. When Pius IX. died," said Mr. Beecher, that instant God's angels bore him gently as a little child in the arms of its mother into the presence of his Saviour. It was not because he was Pope, but because a new heart had been given him. The nature of the Pope was all love."

THE KAFFIRS SEVERELY DEFEATED

Cape Town, January 22.— general advance was made against the enemy on January 15, which was completely successful. Ten thousand cattle and 15,000 sheep were captured The Kaffirs lost heavily. Transkei is completely cleared of the enemy.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of John E. Miller, late of Harris twp, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.
A. LUKENBACH,
21feb Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of John B. Royer, of Potter twp, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowning themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.
JACOB F. ROYER.
21feb6t Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Nancy Kreider, of Penn twp, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement,
PHILIP KREIDER, Adm'r.
21feb6w Wolf's Store.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the undersigned, 2 miles from Linden Hall. in Harris twp, Tuesday, March 12th, 4 Horses, 6 Cows, 1 Bull, weighing 1200 pounds, 3 small Bulls, set on head young Cattle and Calves, 12 Shoats, 2 Sows & Pigs, 1 Bear, 1 four-horse wagon and Bed, spring Wagon, 2-horse Sled, Lodsled, Grain Drill and Windmill, both good as new, Threshing Machine, Power and Shaker, 4 Plows, 2 Keystone and 1 Wallace Plows, 3 Harrows, Cultivators, 1 Scraper, 1 Cornplanter, Chopper Machine, Champion Self-rake Reaper, Hay rake, Forks, Haylad-ders, Household Furniture, 2 Iron Kettles Cooking Stove, No 9 Coal Stove, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, when terms will be made known.
ABRAHAM HORTZ.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, will be sold at public vendue on the premises near Centre Hall, on SATURDAY, the 16 day of March next, the following real estate, the property of Jacob From, dec'd, to wit: ONE LOT, bounded west by lands of Geo. Durst, south by lot of Howard Harkins, east and north by turnpike road. containing about one-fourth of an acre, with Wagon-maker shop thereon erected.

One other LOT, bounded north by lot of Howard Harkins, west by lands of Geo. Durst, sr., south by another let of said dec'd, east by turnpike, containing ONE HALF ACRE.

The third LOT, bounded north by the lot above described, west by lands of Geo. Durst, sr, south by land of John Neff, east by turnpike, containing ONE HALF ACRE. The last two described will be sold either seperate or together to suit purchasers.

Terms: One half the purchase money on confirmation of sale, the balance in one year, to be secured by judgment notes with legal interest. JOHN SHANNON,
fob14 Adm'r.

DARK DRESS GOODS

Especially adapted to WINTER and EARLY SPRING, but serviceable all the year round.

—oo—

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Have lately closed out the stocks of numerous Importers, and buying as usual, with ready cash, have secured many very desirable goods at almost their own prices, and certainly lower in some cases than similar qualities of goods have ever before been sold.

We propose to give to our customers the benefit of our extraordinary opportunities, and have, therefore, marked only such prices on all the goods as will pay us for handling and distributing them. The prices are the same, whether one dress pattern is ordered or a hundred.

ONE LOT BOURETTES, 10 CENTS.

ONE LOT BOURETTES, 12 1-2 CENTS.

ONE LOT BOURETTES (WOOL FILLING), 14 CENTS.

MOSS SUITINGS, 15 CENTS.

Some special bargains in

ENGLISH MATELASSES, AT 20 CENTS
Real value at the present time, 37½ cents.

MATELASSE BEIGE AT 20 CENTS.

MATELASSE BEIGE AT 25 CENTS.

MATELASSE BEIGE AT 31 CENTS.
These goods are very cheap indeed.

BEIGE MATELASSES, 50 CENTS.——Real Value 75 cts.

ONE CASE MOHAIR BRILLIANTINES,
In colors, at 25 cents; former price, 45 cents,

FINE TWILLED BEIGE AT 20 CENTS.

SUPER TWILLED BEIGE AT 25 CENTS.

ONE CASE EXTRA TWILLS,
Dark colors, at 18 cents. Just reduced from 25 cents.

CHOICE STYLES ENGLISH BOURETTES,
At 20 cents, at 25 cents, at 37½ cents.

Orders for evry make of **BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS** promptly filled at the **LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.**

In **SPRING CHINTZES, PERCALS AND CALICOES** we are showing an immense assortment, and are already making large sales.

In every Department of the House we are exhibiting bargains too numerous to specify in this card.

SAMPLES cheerfully forwarded by return mail, on application.

Attention is specially drawn to the fact that our **MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT** is so thoroughly organized that it is believed no other house in the country is so fully prepared to fill orders satisfactorily and promptly. In every instance we aim to so please our correspondent as to secure a permanent customer.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
7feb 6m

—He knows how to get married, Newman the great clothing man does—for he went and married a pretty woman and then ordered a keg of lager sent around to the Reporter. We wish him and his bride a long and happy life—a continued honey-noon, with lots of little stars thrown in, to make the circle of his household twinkle with cheer. We will bet he is so happy now that he will sell his clothing for almost nothing. Again the Reporter extends its congratulations to Mr. & Mrs. Newman.

—The following officers were elected in Potter on Tuesday:

School Directors, B. H. Arney, Wm. A. Kerr. Supervisors, John Emrick, Benj. Bitner, sr. Overseers of Poor, Robert Lee, Wm. Emrick. Assessor, G. W. Spangler. Constable, Wm. Carson. Auditor, Geo. Goodhart. Town Clerk, J. F. Alexander.

Northern Precinct—Judge, John Arney. Inspectors, A. R. Alexander, Wm. A. Boal.

Southern precinct—Judge, Wm. Allison. Inspectors, Jos. Gilliland, Wm. Stiver.

Haines twp, elected the following: School Directors, Sam'l Burrel, W. C. Hosterman. Overseers, Frank Dutweiler, John Ziegler. Supervisors, Michael Stover, Jacob Bower, sr. Inspectors, Wm. H. Stover, E. J. Deshler. Judge, Thos. Yearick. Townclerk, H. G. Miller. Auditor, J. H. Musser. Assessor, H. Reinhart. Constable, J. H. Wile.

ANOTHER MOLLIE ARRESTED.

Osceola, Pa., February 15.—John Brennan, was arrested at Houtzdale, Clearfield county, this morning. Brennan belongs to the notoricus gang known as the "Mollie Maguires," and is wanted in Schuylkill county for the murder of Patrick H. Burns, a mine boss, at Tuscarora, in that county, on April 15, 1870.

FROM AARONSBURG.

The musical convention last week was one of the most successful yet held in this county. The attendance throughout was large, and the best musical talent of this and adjoining counties was present.....Mr. John Rupp is suffering much from cancer in the face which may prove fatal.....One of our esteemed young ladies, Miss Jordan I am sorry to say, had the misfortune, some 4 months ago, to fall from a chair, suffering a sprain of the knee, which seemed of little account at first, but the mishap has rendered her unable to leave her home since..... Our schools never were in better condition than during the present term.....Several new houses were erected during the last year.....the stinging letter of "Jacobus" was much read—you should print it in English for the satisfaction of some who do not understand German. M.

MARRIED.

On 5, by Rev. W. E. Fischer, James Durst and Elmira K. Slabig, both of near Centre Hall.

On the 29th ultimo, by Rev. J. A. Bright. Mr. Lewis Zimmerman, (son of Lewis S. Zimmerman), of near Hublersburg, Pa., to Miss Bella J. Booth, of State College.

On thn 5th instant, by the same, Mr. Lewis S. Zimmerman, of near Hublersburg, Pa. to Mrs. Rebecca Travillian, of Jacksonville, Centre county, Pa.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' court of Centre county there will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, in Potter township, on Saturday, March, 16, at 2 o'clock, the following real estate of Erskine M'Minn, dec'd. A TRACT OF LAND situate in Potter township, bounded and described as follows, north by land of Wm. Boal, sr, east by land of Edward Kline and David Fye, south and west by land of Eli Horner, containing 1 acre and 68 perches, more or less. Thereon erected a House and Stable,

Terms:—One half of purchase money on confirmation of sale, balance in one year with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises; bond to be given in the sum of $600 to be approved by the court or one of the Judges thereof. One third of purchase money, after payment of debts, to remain in the premises during the life of the widow.
A. LUKENBACH,
21feb Adm'r.

PUBLIC SALE.

In Penn township, at the residence of the subscriber, on Thursday, March 14th, 1878: 4 Horses, 3 Cows, 2 springing Heifers, 2 stock Bulls, 9 head young Cattle, 1 brood Sow, Pigs, 2 broad wheel farm Wagons, 1 two-horse Wagon, 1 truck Wagon, 1 Buggy, 1 new Bobsled, 1 truck Sled, new Champion Reaper, with all the attachments to it, 1 double Roller, Thrashing Machine, fanning Mill, 1 corn fodder cutter, 1 Lewisburg Drill, 1 hay Rake, 1 circular wood Saw, 28 in. in diameter, 2 hay Ropes, pulleys and fork, Corn-scraper. Corn-planter. Cultivator, Harrows, Plows, Hay by the ton, horse-gears, saddle, fifth and sixth chains, etc., 2 setts hay Ladders, 1 sausage cutter, 1 new copper kettle, one iron kettle, 2 bureaus, 3 tables, 1 desk, lounge, bedsteads, chairs, carpets, tubs, &c. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, a. m. JONATHAN HARTER.
A. HARTER,
Auctioneer. 31jan

Where to Go and How to Go West!

2,000,000 acres of land for sale cheap in the garden of the West. For circulars, maps of Kansas, full information as to best Railroads to travel on, Tickets, Freight Rates, etc., apply or write to WM. SHORTLIDGE,
Agent Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe RR.
20dec 3m Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benr's Building, Bellefonte Pa.

Spring Mills Market.

White Wheat, 1 15
Red " 1 15.
Rye, 50c.
Corn, ears, per bu. new, .45c
Oats, 25c.
Buckwheat, 75c.
Cloverseed, $4.00 to $4.50
Chop, per ton, $23.00.
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Potatoes, 30c. per bush.
Flour, per bbl, $6.25
Butter, 18c.
Tallow, 7c.
Hams 11c.
Shoulders 7c.
Sides 7c.
Rags, 2c.
Eggs per doz., 15c.
Coal, Egg, per ton, $4.50,
" Stove, 4.50.
" Chestnut, 4.25.
" Pea, 3.00.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.—by Shortlidge & Co.

Flour per barrel, wholesale, $6 25.
" retail. $7 00.
White wheat, 1 15
Red " 1 15.
Rye, 55.
Corn, shelled, 45
Corn, cob, 40.
Oats, 28 to 30.
Barley, rye weight, 55.
Cloverseed $4 50 per 64 pounds.
Nova Scotia plaster, ground, 10 00.
Cayuga " $9 00.
Potatoes, .40.
Onions, .50c.
Butter, per lb., .22c.
Lard,
Bacon, sides, .10c.
" shoulders, 10c,
" Hams, 14c.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS!

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessor, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,

The only sure cure for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood Disorders. None genuine unless signed, "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cts for one box to Barrick, Keller & Co., 70 N. 4th st. Philadelphia. 4jan 1y or 6p

GET READY

FOR WINTER!!

IF YOU WANT THE VERY BEST

AND CHEAPEST

PARLOR STOVES,

Buy the

"Laurel Wreath."

(Single or DOUBLE HEATERS.)

These stoves have TWO ROWS of lights, shaking and dumping grate, arranged to clean out the clinkers. No danger from gas, no parts to burn out, so as to let gas into the upper room. We make THREE SIZES of Single and TWO SIZES of Double Heaters of these justly popular Stoves.

IF YOU WANT THE VERY BEST

AND CHEAPEST

Cooking Stoves,

BUY THE

"ZENITH,"

Double Oven Range; or the

"Economy,"

Single Oven Range.

They are the best in the market, have SIX BOILER HOLES, shaking and dumping grate, APPLY THE HEAT TO ALL THE BOILERS AT ONCE. The oven is large and square, the doors tin-lined. The PLATES ARE HEAVY, unlike the light plates of city stoves—COMPARE THEM. We make a No. 8 and No. 9 of both these ranges.

All these stoves are WARRANTED, and you can get repairs from the Manufactory in one day.

For Sale by
J. A. REESMAN, CentreHall.
J. B. FISHER, Penn Hall.
SNOOK. SMITH & CO., Millheim.
G. R. SPIGELMYER, Woodward,

Manufactured by the

SLIFER, WALLS & SHRINER M'f'g Co.

LEWISBURG, PA.

We also manufacture the Celebrated *BUCKEYE REAPER & MOWER*, KEYSTONE CLOVER HULLER, COLE'S UNIVERSAL SULKY CULTIVATOR, New Model, Centre Draft, HORSE DUMPING HAY RAKE, HOOSIER GRAIN DRILL, BUCKEYE LEVER CORN SHELLER, Plows, Land Rollers, etc. 29nov

HARDWARE & STOVES. HARDWARE & STOVES.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

We have a very large and complete stock of Hardware, the largest that was ever before offered by any firm to the people of this county, and are selling at the lowest possible rates

Iron, Steel and Nails, Locks, Glass and Putty.

Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentines and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will cover as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. READY MIXED PAINT put up in any quantity to suit people, from one-pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. These paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—We pay special attention to this branch, and keep a full line of Saws, Chisels, Hammers and Bailey's Iron Planes; Horse nails of all kinds, Trace Chains, Hames, Etc. FULL LINE OF SADDLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. COACH WOOD WORK.—Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels of the most improved patents; Mrs. Potts' Improved Flat Irons, cheap, convenient and durable—polished and nickel-plated. Johnston's Prepared Kalsomine; put up in 6-pound packages; easily put on, and cheaper than paper. We have all colors.

STOVES.

We have the only Reversible, Top-plate Cooking Stoves in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best bakers and the heaviest stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantees. Also all kinds of Ranges and other stoves. COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTONE COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HANDSOMEST IN THE WORLD.

VALENTINES & CO.,

HUMES' NEW BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PA.

ARE NOW PREPARED

For The Fall And Winter Trade.

Bargians Greater Than Ever!

WOOLLEN GOODS, COTTON GOODS,
Ladies and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Of every description. DRESS GOODS, in great variety. LADIES COATS, finest and largest assortment ever brought to Bellefonte.

SHAWLS,
BLANKETS,
HATS,
CAPS,
CLOTHING,

IN FACT EVERYTHING AND ANYTHING.

Remember we do business on the ONE PRICE PLAN and therefore insure our prices as the lowest.

☞ NEW GOODS OPENING EVERY DAY.

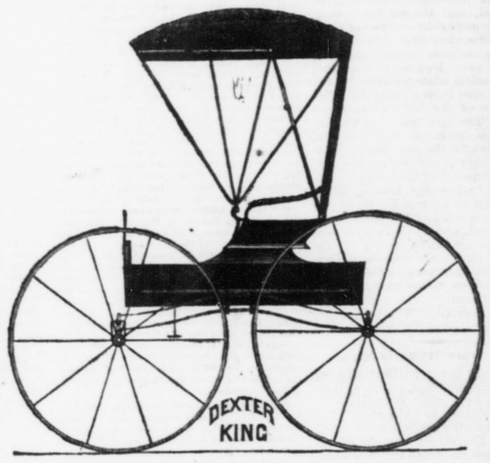
VALENTINES & CO.

H. HERMAN, Manager.

THE

Dexter Spring

4,000 Set Sold last two years.



The Dexter Spring was a child of necessity. Three or four generations had been jerked almost to death or had their spines twisted into permanent curvature by the continous jerks of the Eliptic Spring, or latterly had their necks broken by the side throw of the Concord.

For these reasons the people demanded a Spring on which they could ride with ease and which would at the same time be strong and substantial.

For meeting this demand by supplying the CELEBRATED DEXTER SPRING which is so rapidly superceding the old styles the Dexter Spring Co. have no apology to offer but rather feel that they owe the Driving Fraternity an apology for *not having* produced it sooner.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR OF SPRINGS TO

DEXTER SPRING CO.,
HULTON, PA.
3jan20t Near Pittsburgh.

Chas. H. Held,

Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler
Millheim, Centre Co., Pa.

At kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Maranville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time-keeper.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted.

DE. S. G. GUTELIUS,

Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.

He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. myl-78tf

—Lincoln Butter Powder, makes butter sweet and hard, and quicker to churn Try it—for sale at Wm. Wol

Washington's Only Sister.

Mrs. Betty Lewis, Washington's only sister, is described, in *Scribner's Magazine*, as a woman of many virtues, and well beloved of her famous brother. In the future, however, she is mor likely to be celebrated for her spelling than anything else. We quote the following letter from the article:

"JULY 5th, 1796.

"MY DEAR BROTHER I received your Letters of the 26th and 29th of June, the day after I wrote to you I was attack with the ague and fever which has lasted ever since I had never been clear of a fever since, I Expected your comeing threw Baltemore that you would ascertain Mr. Parkes fortune thoe I believe he would not tell anything fals on the Occation, Harriot's Brother Wrote her a letter from Baltemore and likewise one to Mr. Parks congratulateing them on their Intended Union which he sayes he makes no dout will be a very happy one, Lawrence was here at the time that Mr. Parks firs spoke to Harriot on the subject and I beg'd of him to make all the inquire he could but never hard from him until the letter I have mentioned here and concluded from that he had Inquired and was well Pleas'd, when Mr. Parks ask'd my consent I told him I had nothing to say to it that you ware the Person to be appli'd to, I have never concern'd myself with it I think Harriot is Old Enough now to make choice for her self, and if thay are not happy I believe it will be her one falt, he bars the Best caracter of any young Person that I know.

"I now my Dear Brother have to thank you for your good intention of sending me a mule if you had any to spear, but had no write to Expect you to Disfrinish your self,

"I am much obliged to you for your invitasion to Mount Vernon but it is utterly out of my Power to get up, I believe I wrote to you last fall that I had but two old Horses and in Tenn [word left out] from that my stable was broken open and the best of them carri'd of and from that day to this I have not har'd a word of him that was the forth charriot Hors that I had lost in Fredericks you may Believe I had no great Parsiality for the Place, Harriot is Better and is gone to the forth of July in Town but I think she looks badly.

"My Love to you and my Sister Washington concludes me your

"Affectionate sister

"BERTY LEWIS.

"P. S.—I fear that you will hardly make out this as I have a violent Headake and a horrid caugh—I believe Harriot is distressed to know how she is to be Provided with things for a Weding Dress."

This was probably the aged sister's last letter to her brother; for she entered into rest early in March, 1797. Her portrait, taken in her youth, represents her as a tall, handsome woman, with brown hair and eyes—her head held proudly erect and her full lips firmly, almost haughtily compressed, as if she had just issued some positive command to her army of tall sons.

The Comstock Mines.

A correspondent writes about the celebrated Comstock mines in Virginia city, Nev., as follows: The demand for timber and fuel for the Comstock mines is immense, and from the base to the summit of the Sierras the pine forests are being rapidly denuded The cost of the timber which is put underground to prevent the mines from caving in is $17,000 a day, or $6,200,000 a year. The demand of the bonanzas alone is some 2,200,000 feet a month. The timber used is transported over a narrow-gauge railroad running from Glenbrook to the summit of the Sierras, 1,500 feet above the level of Lake Tahoe. The road is 9½ miles in length, with an abrupt, tortuous grade of from 120 to 165 feet to the mile. It passes through a tunnel cut out of the solid rock 500 feet in length. On reaching the summit the timber is placed and sent on its way in a V-shaped flume of some fourteen miles in length, extending over the rocky and rugged portions of the mountains to Carson City in the valley. Often a day's run in the flume is 500,000 feet of timber and 1,000 cords of wood for fuel. The cost of firewood is $6,000 daily. I am told that the cost of the caadles used in the mines daily is $16,000, while the cost of ice to cool the water for the miners in the lower level is $12,000 a day. The expenses of milling are $16,000 a day. These and other expenses bring the total cost of working the Comstock mines up to at least $70,000 a day, or $25,560,000 a year.

The heat in the lower levels of the Comstock mines is perfectly intense, and it is a wonder how men can endure it; but they do. I have been talking with a miner, who tells me that in some of the drifts it is next to impossible for men to work. Miners are so often overcome with the heat that they are rendered insensible. Fresh air is constantly supplied. There are cooling-off rooms and boxes provided in the mines, where the temperature of the air is kept down by compressed air, and these places afford some relief. It is so hot that men often get their skins blistered as bad as if it had been done by scalding steam. Very often the iron tools are so hot that they cannot be touched without burning the hands. The work in several mines is carried on to a great disadvantage on account of the recalcitrancy of the heat.

The Force of Habit.

Among the conspirators shot the other day for scheming the massacre of the president and his ministers in Guatemala was a young student, by name Rafael Segura, whose skill in forgery is represented as having been surprising. He had forged the signatures of the president and general-in-chief to various fraudulent documents and orders required for carrying the plot into execution. On being arrested he was brought before the president, and pleaded in defence of his acts that he was without a father, and absent from his mother, and that by promises of promotion under the new regime and of large sums of money he had been induced to commit the forgeries in question. The president requested him to give a proof of his talent, which he did by immediately *writing* an order with the name of the president so exactly imitated that even the president himself declared that unless he had seen it written he could not have told that it was not his own. Thinking that a youth possessed of such gifts might ultimately become a useful member of society and a good servant of the Republic, the president told him that he would give him a full pardon, and, further, would, if he wished it, assist him in his career by giving him employment under the government. Segura, who thanked the president for his generosity, made the most earnest assurances of good conduct in future. The first use, however, he made of his liberty was to forge an order for the release of Rhodas, one of the principal offenders—an order which only by the merest accident failed to effect its purpose. This was too much for the president, and Segura, being sentenced to death by the military tribunal, was shot with the other conspirators on the 7th of November.

Japanese Holidays.

The Japanese are supposed to have no days of rest, and a religious day of rest they certainly have not. The shops are never closed except for a day or two at the new year, and such a thing as a close holiday like the English Sabbath is totally unkown to them. The government officers, however, have regular rest days, called "ichi-roku," one-six. The first, sixth, eleventh, sixteenth, twenty-first and twenty-sixth of the month are the holidays, and these days are observed by all the officials and upper classes. According to the Japan *Mail*, however, it is the intention of her majesty the empress to observe Sunday as the rest day in lieu of the ichi-roku. When the Japanese altered the calendar from the lunar to the Julian it was said that this change was to have been also introduced; but nothing more was heard of it, and subsequently there was an attempt on the part of some Japanese authorities to induce foreigners in their employ to keep ichi-roku instead of Sunday, but in this they failed. We do not think that necessarily the change on the part of the empress has anything in it that does not appear on the surface.—*Celestial Empire.*

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Buildings Described—Who Will Take Part in the Great Show.

Busy and cheery notes of preparation come across the sea from the brilliant pleasure capital on the banks of the Seine. The universal exposition of 1878 grows apace, and Paris already begins to deck herself for the festive season. On the heights of Trocadero, overlooking the city and the winding river with its many bridges, rises a lofty, crescent-shaped palace, half oriental and half French in its architecture, that partly encircles with its two long wings a broad, sloping parterre, soon to be gay with fountains and flowers. From this parterre a noble stairway, looking at a distance like a great cataract turned to marble, descends to the water side and ends in a graceful bridge spanning the Seine. Across the river the once bare plain of the Champ de Mars, ordinarily used for military manœuvres, is almost covered by a vast structure in the form of a parallelogram. This is the exhibition building proper. The idea is borrowed from the Main Building at the Centennial, but the structure is of greater width and less length. In the center is an open court, upon which each exhibiting nation has a facade which it can construct and decorate in a way to illustrate its own national architecture. The *Palais d' Industrie*, as the principal building is called, extends almost from the Seine to the front of the Invalides, only a little space being reserved around it for walks and grass plats.

The exhibition will excel that of 1867 in extent and brilliancy, if half the reports we hear are true. There will not be as many countries represented as came to Paris to glorify the second empire. Russia and Turkey, grappling in a death struggle on the slopes of the Balkans, will pay no heed to the invitation to join in the friendly strife of the arts of peace. Between England and France there will be the keenest competition. Most of the other European powers will exhibit. Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Spain and Portugal are already represented by their commissioners, and promise larger displays than they made at our Centennial. It is still too soon to speak definitely of the character of the American exhibit, but it will unquestionably be better than at Vienna in 1873 or at Paris in 1867. Canada, Mexico and Brazil have applied for space. So have the Australian colonies, those enterprising little embryo states of a future great republic. The venerable civilizations of Asia, China and Japan will show the wonders of their ingenuity and handicraft, and even Siam and Persia, will join in the gay procession.

A Mad-Stone.

The Dallas (Texas) *Herald* says: The *Herald* recently made mention of a mad horse, the property of C. J. Wilkerson, which he, as well as several horse doctors, contended was not mad. Dr. Cornelius, the health officer, thought it was, and ordered the removal of the animal outside the city limits which was done. Its owner tied the horse in the timber, and the next morning on going to the place found it had died. In removing the rabid animal, Wilkerson received a severe bite on the back, directly between the shoulder blades. The wound was very painful, and gave him no little trouble as well as anxiety. He called on Dr. Hughes, and stated the facts to him. That gentleman applied a mad-stone he has, and it stuck fast. The operation was repeated six times, the stone sticking each time. Wilkerson, when bitten, had on a thick coat, and it seemed almost impossible for any of the saliva to have reached his body, yet such seems to have been the case, the stone sticking fast each time it was applied. The doctor then applied it to a knife-cut on the body of the unfortunate man, but it refused to stick. The man expressed himself as feeling greatly relieved of pain by the application of the stone, and the process will be continued.

While Dr. Hughes does not claim that it possesses all the virtues attributed to it by fame, he is willing to let any one thus afflicted come and use it free of charge. This stone is said to be a most excellent one of its kind, and has never failed to cure those to whom it has been applied. It was left to Dr. Hughes by Dr. P. C. Venerable, of Mecklenburg, Va., who used it successfully for forty years. The stone, which was found on the Staunton river, in Halifax county, Virginia, is a black color, resembling, since it has been polished, a piece of gutta percha. When used, after each application, it is boiled thoroughly in milk to extract the poison.

A Forgetful Bridegroom.

An absent-minded gentleman in St. Paul, Minn., recently applied to the county clerk for a marriage license. "What's the brides name?" asked the official. The bridegroom paused, coughed, stuttered, sneezed, blew his nose, scratched his head, and finally stammered: "I can't recall it, but I'll go and ask her." Having obtained the desired information, he returned and paid the fees for the license. A few days afterward he took his bride to a minister's house, and proclaimed his anxiety to be married on the spot. The minister said that he would marry them if they had procured a license. The bridegroom rummaged in his pockets and found it not. He had forgotten to bring it with him. "I must have the warrant," said the minister solemnly. The bride handed her prospective lord the keys of his trunk, and he set out for his house to fetch the document. The marriage ceremony was finally performed, but the lady was ill at ease. "What comfort can I have," she mused, "if he can't remember anything." She forsook him that very afternoon, and hastened home to her mother.

Alphabet of Short Rules.

Attend well to your business.
Be punctual in your payments.
Consider well before you promise.
Dare to do right.
Envy no man.
Faithfully perform your duty.
Go not in the path of vice.
Have respect for your character.
In everything be just.
Judge mercifully of others' faults.
Know thyself.
Lie not, for any consideration.
Make few acquaintances.
Never profess what you do not practice.
Occupy your time in usefulness.
Postpone nothing you can do now.
Quarrel not with your neighbors.
Save something against a day of trouble.
Treat everybody with kindness.
Use yourself to moderation.
Vilify nobody's reputation.
Watchfully guard against idleness.
Xamine your conduct carefully.
Yield to superior judgment.
Zealously pursue the right path.

—*Christian Standard.*

An Infuriated Monkey.

A tame monkey, belonging to a baker named Hartz, in Atlanta, Ga., fiercely attacked a little child, two years old, of a citizen named Harris. A brother, five years old, was carrying his two-year-old sister, when the monkey assailed him, tearing with fearful force the child from his arms. The alarm was soon given, and several parties came to the rescue. The animal seemed terribly enraged, and was tearing the child's flesh with a horrid ferocity. He was attacked with clubs and sticks, but only after a severe beating would he relinquish his grip. It was found that the enraged beast had torn the flesh terribly on her left arm, and inflicted very severe wounds. They were not considered fatal, but it is certain that but for prompt aid the child would have been torn to pieces by the infuriated beast.

A Biddeford (Me.) girl has just secured a husband by means of her graduation essay. It was published in one of the papers of that city, and an extract from it, in which the young lady declared her intention of earning her own living, was widely copied, and met the eye of a Cincinnati iron merchant, who was so much taken with it that he sought the author's name and address. A correspondence ensued, and the young lady was persuaded to abandon the determination announced in her essay.

A Terrible March.

Mrs. Rosa Griffith, wife of Capt. D. A. Griffith, Third United States Infantry, sends to the Reading (Pa.) *Eagle* an account of the terrible march of the regiment to their new post at Missoula. The account says: "The regiment, which had been stationed in the South for some years, was ordered to the Pennsylvania coal region during the strike lists last summer, and was then suddenly ordered West to assist in subduing Chief Joseph and his Nez Perces Indians. They went to Corinne, U. T., and from there were ordered to Montana, several of the companies being ordered to Helena, and the balance of the regiment to the new post at Missoula. The hardships endured by the troops during the tramp of over 600 miles were terrible. The men of the command were ill-prepared, by reason of their long residence in New Orleans, for the rigors of early winter in the Rocky Mountains, and their sufferings were acutely intense. During a part of the journey they were exposed to a violent snowstorm, with the thermometer fifteen degrees below zero. Not an officer or soldier in the regiment was provided with overshoes or gloves. Not a few of the men were nearly barefooted, and added to the agony of freezing feet was the additional torture of being forced to grip the cold steel of their muskets with naked hands day after day. When the regiment left New Orleans, there were not five dollars in possession of officers and men. The women and children belonging to the command, including the wives and offsprings of the officers, numbered thirty-two, and transportation for these, of course, had to be secured at individual expense. It is said that but for the timely aid of friends, who, understanding the impecunious condition of the rank and file, advanced a little money out of their own private means, these dependent and destitute followers of the camp must have suffered abandonment in their time of greatest need. On the march northward to Corinne several of the women and children fell sick under the terrible exposure, and for weeks their lives were almost despaired of. The transportation outfit allowed the command was limited to three ambulances. As there was not a dollar of money in the regiment, the simplest wants of the sick could not be goatified, as the isolated ranchmen and hunters in that country refused to part with anything when the cash was not forthcoming. Finally, as the regiment was nearing the end of their march, ragged, footsore, penniless, and shivering, some of the officers sold their pay-rolls for cash, but not without the sacrifice of a discount of twenty-five per cent. on the dollar."

A Fierce Fight With Wolves.

On Wednesday night last, says a recent number of the Spring Valley *Victoire*, a Norwegian farm-hand (whose name we cant spell to save us), living northeast of this town, Spring Valley, Fillmore county, Minn., in the edge of the big timber, had a lively fight with three wolves. He started out after dark, with a single-barreled shot gun, to shoot down a wolf whose howls he could hear some distance off in the timber. The stars were bright in an unclouded sky, and even in the woods the hunter could see quite plainly for a short distance. The howls of the animal led him in the right course, and the sounds grew plainer as he advanced; and after about an half hour's search he espied the wolf crouched upon a brush heap, in an "opening" in the shrubbery—evidently a den. The wolf not retreating upon his approach, he immediately fired at it. The wolf sprang at him before he could make the first motion toward reloading his gun, and in about three seconds the snow and shrubbery were flying right and left in a tussle between man and beast. Emboldened by hunger, the fierce animal endeavored to fasten on the man's throat, and though the hunter succeeded in giving the wolf two or three severe blows on the head and sides, it seemed only the more enraged and ferocious, and gave tongue to continual howls and snarls while maintaining the fight. Two other wolves, evidently called by the howls of the first, appeared on the scene. The latter were smaller than, but as ferocious as the leader. Clubbing his gun, the man finally planted a terrific blow on the neck of one, laying it out lifeless, and then began a retreat for the timber edge, beating off the brutes as well as he could. When the clear field was reached his weapon was minus the stock, and he held only a bent gun barrel in his hands, having hit the trees about him oftener than the wolves; but he succeeded in keeping them from doing any serious injury until he came to the open country, where he turned and ran for dear life. The wolves followed him but a short distance.

Twenty Years Trying to Move.

Twenty years ago a gentleman living along the Tennessee line, not more than thirty-five or forty miles from Glasgow, concluded to move to California. The proposition met the cordial assent of all his family. Everything was shaped toward the removal. When the time came the land was unsold and some business remained unsettled. It was agreed that the mother and remainder of the family, except the father, should commence the move, which in those days consumed months in making. The father remained to settle up the affairs and sell the farm, intending to start as soon as he could wind up. The gentlemen set himself to work, but found it an up-hill business to adjust his affairs, and could find no suitable purchaser for his land. Two or three years passed in fruitless efforts to get ready to leave, and eventually the muttering of war was heard, and speedily the blaze of civil discord caused all hope of family reunion to vanish until the conflict should pass. The war over things were in no shape for immigration. Time passed on until the gentleman has reached an old age, and infirmities have taken hold of him, and now the probability of the family meeting beyond the grave is all that lights up the hopes of either wing of the long separated family. The family were bound together by the strongest ties, and the long separation has been a most painful one. It is certainly a most singular history.—*Glasgow (Ky.) Times*

Wonderful Surgical Operation.

A St. Louis paper describes a surgical operation recently performed there, which it claims is without parallel. The operation consisted in removing the jaw of a man suffering from a cancer and substituting a metal jaw. The man was laid upon two inclined benches and chloroformed, after which the diseased jaw was cut away. Then the account continues: Now began the insertion of the metal jaw—a feat without parallel in the annals of surgery of the world. It was inserted by drilling into either end of the artificial maxillary or jaw and putting may be termed a pivot into the end of it and then making another hole in the remnant of the jaw, and, as it were, fitting the artificial metal maxillary on to the rami, and then melting it. Such was this wonderful operation, which lasted four hours and forty-five minutes exactly. After his recovery to consciousness, Mr. Foerster said he had experienced no pain, and, indeed, felt nothing of the entire operation. He spoke a little yesterday, and did not seem to be much inconvenienced with his novel jaw. He is not yet completely out of danger, but all the symptoms are favorable to a rapid recovery. He will never be able to masticate, but must always live on liquids or very soft food, for, of course, he is toothless.

Death of Ex-Congressmen.

The following ex-members of Congress died during the year 1877: Ether Shepley, Maine; Joseph J. McDowell, Ohio; James L. Johnson, Kentucky; Joseph Johnston, Virginia; John F. Benjamin, Missouri; Christopher Morgan, New York; Amos Nourse, Maine; Lorenzo Sabine, Massachusetts; W. G. Brownlow, Tennessee; Richard Haines, Kentucky; John Pettit, Indiana; D. D. Pratt, Indiana; George T. Davis, Massachusetts; Josse Lazear, Maryland; Cyrus Edwards, Illinois; Wilson Shannon, Ohio; Sobieski Ross, Pennsylvania; John W. Chanier, New York; John V. L. Pruyn, New York; George Grennell, Massachusetts; Butger B. Miller, New York; John F. Driggs, Michigan.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States

Waning interest in the marriage of Thomas Lord, the wealthy New York millionaire, to Mrs. Hicks, has been revived by the publication of Mr. Lord's answer to the charge of his sons, that he was of unsound mind when he contracted the marriage and had been unduly influenced by his wife. After the marriage the contracting parties disappeared and could not be found, although all the time they were living privately in New York. The bridegroom's sons instituted legal proceedings against their father and had a commission to inquire into his mental condition appointed. In his answer, Mr. Lord asserts that he is of perfectly sound mind, in proof of which he furnishes the affidavits of two prominent New York physicians, who certify that he is perfectly sane and capable of taking care of himself. He further states that after the marriage one of his sons sent a letter to Mrs. Lord threatening to kill her, his own children, and himself; that previous to the marriage letters opposing that event were written by his sons and their lawyer; that he kept secluded after his marriage because he feared some act of violence toward his wife at the hands of his son, and furthermore the engagement was one of long standing and not a sudden whim. A stay of proceedings was granted by Judge Donohue.

A meeting in favor of the silver movement, held in Cooper Institute, New York, was addressed by the General Ewing, member of Congress from Ohio.

Joseph Woods was hanged at Malone, N. Y., for the murder of Stephan Barber, last August.

The families of two watchmen guarding hotel property on Coney Island beach, near New York, were overwhelmed by the rising tide during the heavy storm and all were drowned. Three women and five children perished.

Thomas Durkin, treasurer of Scranton, Pa., has been deposed from office, a deficit of $1,000 having been discovered in his accounts.

The Dutch Reformed Church, of Syracuse, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, and a loss caused of $30,000, on which there is $25,000 insurance.

The Hinkley locomotive works, of Boston, have suspended, with liabilities amounting to $300,000.

The almshouse at Freeport, Me., was destroyed by fire, and two of the inmates—an old couple—were burned to death.

Henry W. Genet, prominently identified with the Tweed ring, and who has been hidden in unknown quarters ever since he ran away from the sheriff four years ago, after his conviction for obtaining money from the city under false pretenses, returned to New York and gave himself up to justice. He was held in $25,000 bail.

Richard J. Dell, a farmer about eighty years old, living near Woodbury, N. J., was fatally injured by a young bull as he was attempting to drive the animal away from the cattle yard.

John and James Cassidy, aged one and two years, were smothered to death in a New York tenement house by the smoke from a burning mattress, and the recovery of the two elder brothers, aged four and five, was made doubtful through the same cause.

The Mercantile Savings Bank, of Boston, has been enjoined from doing further business. Depositors will probably not be heavy losers.

Sweet, Cook & Co., wholesale boot and shoe dealers of Buffalo, N. Y., have suspended, with liabilities of $150,000.

The Boston book publishing houses of J. R. Osgood & Co., and Hurd & Houghton, have consolidated under the firm name of Houghton, Osgood & Co.

A. M. Turney, paying teller of the Bank of North America, in New York, was arrested for having stolen nearly $100,000 from the institution during the past five years. He had been connected with the bank twenty-five years, and was respected and trusted.

The counsel for William M. Tweed has made a written application to the attorney-general of New York for the release of his client, on the gladdening fact of the reasons why the application should be granted.

Prominent among recent failures of New York business houses is that of Joel Hayden & Co., manufacturers of brass goods, for $400,000.

The New York chamber of commerce adopted a memorial to Congress against the Bland silver bill.

Western and Southern States.

Later reports of the disaster to the steamer Metropolis on the North Carolina coast, state that the number of lost is about one hundred. Shortly after leaving Philadelphia the vessel sprung a leak, and the pumps breaking she became unmanageable. It was then determined to beach her, and all hands were astonished to provide themselves with life-preservers. When the vessel struck a panic ensued among the passengers and the wildest excitement prevailed. Immense waves broke over the ship and many were swept away. In the roar of the storm it was impossible to hear the orders of the captain or his officers and all discipline was soon at an end, every man looking out for himself. The ship struck at about seven in the morning, and near noon a man appeared on the beach, on horseback waving his hat and promising assistance. Shortly after the men of the life-saving station appeared, but were unable to help those on board. The only assistance they could render was to pull the half-drowned people out of the surf as they battled for life with the immense waves. Neither could any boats be lowered from the wrecked vessel on account of the heavy sea. After it struck it broke up entirely, and all on board engaged in a fearful struggle for their lives. The beach was strewn with the bodies of the unfortunate crew and passengers. The captain of the vessel stated that he was rescued from the wreck by the life-saving station at the time the vessel was beached, little or no loss of life would have followed. Many of the laborers on board who lost their lives, left destitute families in Philadelphia. Many of these sought relief at the office of the railroad contractors were heart-rending, women whose husbands were on the ill-fated vessel wailing piteously and begging in heart-rending tones for news of the missing ones. The life-service men fired three lines over the wrecked vessel, when their ammunition gave out. At this time 160 men were seen clinging to the rigging. Fifteen of the survivors then formed a line in the surf by joining hands and succeeded in saving twenty-six of their comrades.

Philip Watson (a lord) was hanged at Covington, Ky., for wife murder; and William Wieners suffered a like penalty at St. Louis, for the murder of A. V. Lawrence, a barkeeper in a variety theater.

The Memphis (Tenn.) chamber of commerce have passed resolutions in favor of the Bland silver bill.

The survivors of the wrecked steamer Metropolis arrived at Norfolk, Va., and were cared for by the citizens. Nine of them were sent to the hospital. Among the survivors the opinion prevails generally that the vessel was rotten and unseaworthy, and should not have been allowed to put to sea. An investigation will be made. The captain of the Metropolis insists that she was perfectly seaworthy.

William Sturges, prominent in railroad circles filed a petition in bankruptcy at Chicago. His liabilities are over $1,000 000.

J. Madison Wells, of the Louisiana returning board, who made his escape recently when the other members of the board were arrested, voluntarily surrendered himself at Bigbie's Station, La., and was brought to New Orleans.

A boy who had been brought to Baltimore from the West Indies, and was believed by many to be missing Charlie Ross, was visited by Mr. Ross, who said the child was not his. Mr. Ross states that this made 573 boys he had been called to see or had been written about, and his hundreds of failures to identify each waif as his own, had taught him to entertain no sanguine hope. He supposed he should continue to see boys until he died, but did not expect to find his own son in any of them.

A New Orleans dispatch states that the steamer Lessie Taylor, on the Atchafalaya river, was sunk and a colored woman and child, besides four or five deck hands, were drowned.

Hon. Nester Maxan, a prominent lawyer of Texas, was killed in a duel at Matamoras. Two rounds were fired, when his opponent announced himself as satisfied. Mr. Maxan, however, demanded another round, and was shot through the body and almost instantly killed.

The San Francisco chamber of commerce has adopted resolutions opposing the Bland silver bill and the proposed repeal of the resumption act.

A libel suit in Cincinnati against P. T. Barnum and others attracted great attention and lasted ten days, resulting in a verdict for the plaintiffs for $40,000. The suit was brought by the managers of a show on account of a publication made by the defendants in the Utica (N. Y.) *Observer*, which, plaintiffs claimed, broke them up.

The greenback party of Michigan held a convention in Jackson and adopted resolutions in favor of the remonetization of silver and the repeal of the resumption act.

At New Orleans the trial of Gen. Anderson, of the Louisiana returning board, on the charge of falsifying the returns during the presidential count, resulted in a verdict of guilty by the jury, and he was remanded for sentence.

The committee on federal relations in the Maryland house of delegates, to which was referred the memorial of Hon. Montgomery Blair, on the 8th of January last, calling upon Congress to reopen the electoral question and ascertain judicially who was elected president at the last election, and give effect to the will of the people, reported unfavorably on the memorial.

From Washington.

The public debt was decreased $1,668,076.53 in January, and since June, 1877, it has been decreased $15,870,837.

Commissioner Du Lue, of the agricultural department, requested the resignation of Mr. Dodge, the statistician of the department, and Mr. Dodge declined to comply with the request. The commissioner thinks that tea can be grown in this country, while Mr. Dodge maintains that it cannot be grown here. Hence the request for resignation.

Francis Murphy, the temperance agitator, with his son and daughter, called on the President and Mrs. Hayes, the other day, and met with a pleasant reception.

A meeting of Republicans in Washington was held to decide what steps to take to protect the Louisiana returning board.

The finance committee of the Senate considered what is known as Senator Wallace's long bond bill for investment of savings, and it was agreed to and reported to the Senate. The bill authorizes the issue of $100,000,000 fifty-year coupon bonds of denominations of $25, $50, and $100, bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per annum. They are to be issued in the name of the person who pays the money, and to be registered in his name, but may be transferred to any assignee, and may also be registered in the name of any owner. In this respect they are equally safe with registered bonds. They may also be assigned in blank, and when so assigned they become coupon bonds, and pass by delivery, like any other coupon bond. This will enable the owner to dispose of them when he wishes. The interest is payable at any national bank on presenting the coupon with the bond. They are purchasable with legal-tenders at coin value, and the proceeds are to be applied to redeeming the outstanding bonds bearing higher rate of interest. The purpose of the bill is two-fold. first, to give an opportunity for investment of savings, and second, to initiate the policy of placing the debt among our own people.

The House committee on the judiciary took a vote on the proposition for a sixteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, giving women the right to vote, and stood a tie—five to five—Mr. Harris, of Virginia, who is opposed to woman suffrage, being absent.

The House committee on pensions agreed to report a bill for the revision of the pension laws. It provides that if applications for pensions are made within five years from their death, or discharge of the soldiers, or officer upon whom the pension is asked, such pension, if granted shall date from the time of death or discharge of the pensioner. Pensions for which applications are made after five years from the time of death or discharge, shall date from the time when such application is made. The bill contains a clause which allows to be replaced on the roll pensioners whose names were stricken off on account of aid given to the South during the war, and restores to the pension list such pensioners as are now living. It confers no benefit on the heirs of those who are dead.

A Washington dispatch states it is probable that Congress will soon authorize the establishment of an official gazette of the United States, to be published weekly and to contain a complete record of the official action of the government and all the advertisements of the several departments of the government. There has never been any such official publication, and it is proposed now as a solution of the advertising question which has been referred to Congress by the President and the heads of departments for new legislation.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Mr. Hilliard to be United States minister to Brazil, and rejected that of Mr. Williamson as collector at New Orleans.

Foreign News.

George Cruikshank, the celebrated English artist and caricaturist, is dead.

Greece has declared war against Turkey, and the government has ordered an army of 12,000 men to cross the frontier and occupy Thessaly, Epirus and Macedonia, in order to prevent massacres of Christians in those provinces.

The peace preliminaries and armistice have been signed at Adrianople, and the Eastern war is practically at an end, the Grand Duke Nicholas having ordered a suspension of hostilities. The peace conditions are as follows: The erection of Bulgaria into a principality; a war indemnity or territory in compensation; the independence of Roumania, Servia and Montenegro, with an increase of territory for each; reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovina; an ulterior understanding between the sultan and the czar regarding the Dardanelles; the evacuation of the Danubian fortresses and Erzeroum.

The British consul at Shanghai telegraphs that 9,000,000 people are now reported destitute in Northern China. The foreign relief committee appeals to England and America for aid.

A dispatch from Shanghai, China, announces that an asylum for women and children in the city of Tien-Tsin, has been burned, and that more than 2,000 persons are said to have perished in the fire.

Ten persons were suffocated or trampled to death during the excitement caused by a false alarm of fire at a circus in Calais, France.

The Greeks carried the town of Domoco, containing a garrison of 2,000 Turks, at the point of the bayonet, losing 150 men. Five Turkish men-of-war have started for the Greek coast.

A new ministry has been formed in Turkey, and the office of the grand vizier has been abolished.

A woman fired twice at the Prefect of St. Petersburg, while he was giving the usual audience for the reception of petitions, dangerously wounding him. The would-be-assassin was arrested, but refused to divulge the motive of her act.

A large number of business failures have taken place recently in Montreal.

The Emperer William, in his speech at the opening of the German parliament, expressed a hope for speedy and durable peace in Europe.

During a revolt in Costa'Rica, Central America, a band of insurgents entered Greytown and carried off 500 stand of arms.

Intense excitement was created in London by the announcement that the Russians were about to occupy Constantinople notwithstanding the armistice, and crowds thronged the streets, singing "God save the Queen" and making demonstrations in favor of the government. The popular feeling was intensly hostile to Russia and the windows of the town house of Mr. Gladstone and of the *Daily News* office were broken by the excited crowd. In the house of commons Mr. Disraeli, during a quest for a supplemental credit was granted, an amendment in opposition to the same having been withdrawn.

The Pope of Rome died in that city on the 7th, after a long illness. The following is a sketch of his life: Pius IX.—Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti—was born of a noble family at Sinigaglia, near Ancona, on May 13, 1792. He visited South America on a religious mission in 1823. In 1827 he was made Archbishop of Spoleto, and attained the dignity of Cardinal in 1840. In June, 1846, he was elected by acclamation the successor of Pope Gregory XVI. After the French revolution of 1848, the Italian liberals demanded greater concessions than the Pope was willing to grant. After several violent demonstrations on the part of the Roman population, Pio Nono escaped to Gaeta in disguise in November, 1848. A republic was organized at Rome in 1849, but was subverted by a French army, which took Rome in July that year, and restored the Pope. During the war of Austria against the French and Sardinians in 1859, the people of the Romagna and the Legations revolted against the Pope, and the Papal States were annexed to the kingdom of Victor Emanuel. In January, 1860, the Pope issued an anathema against those who abetted the invasion of his dominions. This was probably aimed at Napoleon III. Rome was declared the capital of the new kingdom of Italy in 1860. Since that date the question of the Pope's temporal power has remained in suspense, as one of the great problems of European diplomacy. About the 10th of December, 1866, the French army left Rome. The Pope protested against the abolition of his temporal power, but he remained in Rome. He convoked by an encyclical letter an Œcumenical Council, which met at Rome in December, 1869, to define the dogma of papal infallibility, which, after a long deliberation, was finally promulgated in July, 1870. From that time to his death the Pope led a comparatively uneventful life at the Vatican.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Mr. Saunders, of Nebraska, submitted a joint resolution supplemental to the joint resolution in relation to the international exposition to be held in Paris this year. It provides for the appointment of eighteen additional commissioners to attend the exhibition. Ordered to be printed....Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, sent to the clerk's desk and had read resolutions of of the Connecticut legislature condemning any attempt to postpone the resumption of specie payments, and remonstrating against the passage of the Bland silver bill. Laid on the table and ordered that they be printed.... The silver bill came up, and Mr. Beck submitted an amendment directing the secretary of the treasury to purchase not less than $3,000,000 per month in silver bullion, and coin it, or as much more as the mint can coin. Mr. Beck explained his amendment, and Mr. Bayard spoke in opposition to the silver bill. Adjourned.

Mr. Hoar presented 129 petitions from 6,361 citizens of the United States, praying for an amendment to the constitution of the United States so as to extend the right of suffrage to women....Mr. Conkling presented a petition from citizens of New York asking Congress to relieve the starving people of northern China. He also presented petitions from citizens of different counties of New York, all favoring the remonetization of the silver dollar of 412½ grains. Mr. Conkling said these petitions were all printed in the same form and seemed to be the result of a combined movement. One of these petitions contained a foot-note, signed by sixty citizens who were opposed to the remonetization of silver....Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on finance, reported, with amendment, the Senate bill to authorize a long bond for the investment of savings....Mr. Eaton spoke against the Bland silver bill, and proposed a silver dollar of 440 grains; Mr. Howe favored the bill and Mr. Teller, of Colorado, submitted an amendment providing for the issuing of certificates of deposit based on silver bullion deposited in the United States treasury. Adjourned,

Mr. Thurman spoke in favor of the Bland silver bill and Messrs. Kernan and Christiancy against it. A substitute offered by Senator Christiancy provides for the coinage of silver dollars of 412½ grains at the mints of the United States, but that gold shall be the standard of value; the present subsidiary silver coins are to be legal tender in all cases to the amount of $10; the silver dollars and subsidiary coin and silver bars stamped at the mints or New York assay office with their weight and fineness, and the trade dollars are to be made legal tender according to their market value, to be fixed monthly by the secretary of the treasury, the treasurer of the United States and the director of the mint, on a gold valuation, in accordance with the current rates of the markets of the world, which valuation is to be promulgated and published in the principal cities of the United States; in fixing the value of coins the cost of coinage is to be added. The substitute further provides that the United States legal tender notes may be redeemed upon presentation with silver of the valuations fixed as above, and when so redeemed shall not again be issued, but shall be placed to the credit of the sinking fund. Owners of silver bullion are permitted to deposit it and receive in return certificates redeemable at the place of issue in silver bars at the fixed valuation. Adjourned.

A resolution was agreed to instructing the committee on appropriations to inquire whether adequate provisions for prompt action in pension cases exist in the pension bureau and surgeon-general's and adjutant-general's offices....The Senate bill to remit taxes on insolvent savings banks was amended so that no savings bank having no capital stock shall, on account of mercantile or business deposits on which no interest has been allowed, be denied the exemptions, and passed....The Senate resumed consideration of the silver bill, and Mr. Blaine, of Maine, spoke, mainly in support of his substitute, a dollar of 425 grains. Mr. Johnston, of Virginia, spoke in favor of the remonetization of silver. Adjourned.

House.

Among the bills introduced in the House was one by Mr. Southard, of Ohio, authorizing the payment of customs in legal tender notes, and one by Mr. Mills, of Texas, directing that all bonds hereafter issued by the government shall be payable, principal, and interest, in gold, silver, or legal tender notes....The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was reported. It asks for $1,134,935, as against $1 138 374 last year, the reduction being reached by cutting down salaries of ministers and consuls and discontinuing representation at some points. An effort to pass a resolution directing the committee to report a bill to repeal the income tax bill was defeated by—yeas, 105; nays, 88—less than a required two-thirds majority. Adjourned.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, presented petitions from citizens of New York and Brooklyn asking Congress to do something to mitigate the horrors of the famine in China....The House went into committee of the whole and discussed the military academy appropriation bill. Adjourned.

Mr Cox, of New York, offered a resolution directing the committee on commerce to investigate the causes of the wreck of the steamer Metropolis, and the conduct of the life-saving stations in connection therewith; and to examine and report on the necessity of legislation to prevent unseaworthy and improperly ladened vessels from going to sea. The resolution was adopted....Mr. Peddie, of New Jersey offered a resolution that as the trade dollar is being refused by the post-offices, and only received by merchants at a discount of eight or ten per cent. the secretary of the treasury stop the coinage....Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, offered a resolution authorizing the President to invite an international monetary commission to consider and recommend a uniform ratio in the value of gold and silver. Referred....After discussion on the Pacheco-Wigginton contested election case the House adjourned.

The California contested election case of Wigginton against Pacheco was debated. Wigginton (Democrat) was declared entitled to the seat by a vote of 136 to 125 and the oath of office was administered to him. Adjourned.

The Desperate Fighter.

A man came into the *Chroniele* office this morning, and announced that his name was Sandy Stiggins, from Pioche. He was six feet high, had a revolver strapped to his hip, and carried a formidable-looking rifle. After introducing himself, he inquired where the Justice mine could be found.

"You see, I've walked all the way from Pio